The New-York Times.

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A GREAT FAILURE.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY.

LIABILITIES SAID TO BE OVER $5,000,000—THE ASSETS UNKNOWN—A GENERAL ASSIGNMENT MADE BY THE FIRM TO HON. W. D. SHIPMAN—THE PROBABLE CAUSES OF THEIR FAILURE.

The firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. No. 11 Nassau street, failed yesterday, and the liabilities are approximately stated at $5,000,000. The causes of the failure have not been definitely given; but they are believed to have grown out of large advances on subsequently depreciated cotton, and investment in poor securities. The assets are unknown, but the business having been placed in the hands of an assignee—ex-Judge William D. Shipman—a statement will be prepared and given to the public as soon as practicable. No other houses are reported to have been seriously affected by the disaster.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

A FALSE REPORT OF THE DEATH OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT—TEMPORARY DEMORALIZATION IN MONETARY CIRCLES—ANNOUNCEMENT OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S FAILURE.

Wall street was rudely awakened yesterday from the dullness and listlessness which have recently formed the chief characteristics of speculation, and, for a brief period, demoralization ruled supreme in monetary circles, the feeling of apprehension which prevailed threatening to culminate in serious financial trouble. The causes tending to provoke alarm were two-fold, and were founded upon reports of which one proved to be fraudulent and the other true. At the opening of business there had been nothing to portend, to even the most fanciful or fearful, the sudden collapse in values which ensued; on the contrary the markets, while devoid of animation, showed considerable firmness. Suddenly, however, like a lightning flash from a clear sky, came the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt was so seriously ill at Saratoga that his death was momentarily expected. This rumor is as old as the hills, or the White Mountains. It is the stalest of stale devices, and invariably follows fast on the heels of the Commodore's annual departure for Saratoga. "Wolf, wolf!" was never cried half so often; yet, strange to say, the story never fails to pass current, nor its circulation upon the Stock Exchange to frighten operators from propriety. Not a year has passed but the trick has been more or less successfully resorted to by persons desiring a momentary depreciation in values. That it should almost always—in fact, always—have the desired effect is not matter for surprise, in view of the vast railroad and financial interests centred in a man who has reached Mr. Vanderbilt's advanced years. Its immediate effect yesterday, as on all previous occasions, was to precipitate a downward movement in prices, the natural result of an unreasonable and unreasoning feeling of alarm, under the influence of which speculators, especially small and therefore timid holders, hastened to get rid of their shares and thus played into the hands of the wreckers who had set the false rumors afloat. Sober second thought at length suggested an investigation into the truth of this Vanderbilt story, which proved to be unfounded in this instance as in so many previous ones; and the result had barely commenced to be felt in the return of prices toward their previous firm basis when a second, and this time correct, report ran like wildfire through the street and carried dismay in its train, terrifying the timid speculators. This was the announcement of the failure of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., which produced scenes of the most uncontrollable excitement on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room. There was a perfect pandemonium of yelling and gesticulating; brokers rushed wildly hither and thither in the maddest confusion of thought and action; contradictory orders were given, and the same stocks at the same moment were being bought and sold at different prices, to the infinite bewilderment of the unhappy individual whose duty it is to record the transactions. Stocks tumbled from one to nine per cent. in some cases, and gold sprang up from 112¾ to 116⅝. The consternation spread to and was felt in the Cotton Exchange; for the suspended firm's calamities are understood to be mainly due to its losses in the business of shipping cotton to the other side. These losses are not all of recent occurrence, but extend over several years, and are supplemented by others arising from investment in untrustworthy railroad and other "securities." It will be fortunate (if the prevailing impression proves correct) that they will fall principally where they can be most easily borne, no serious damage being threatened to any except those Americans now traveling in Europe with the fallen firm's letters of credit, who will, of course, find themselves sadly embarrassed. The London correspondents of the house, Baring Brothers & Co., and the Union Bank of London will have to take their share of the disaster; but the Bank of New-York, where its home banking business was done, is, it is understood, fully protected.

STORY OF THE SUSPENSION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEWS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SCENES ABOUT THE CLOSED BANKING HOUSE—RUMORS IN THE STREET.

The rumor of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was not generally credited at first, but its authentication became apparent at a little after 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the doors of the establishment, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, were closed in the faces of the hundreds of inquirers who were crowding up the steps and thronging the passageways. For a time no one could hazard any opinion as to the actual causes of the suspension. Soon, however, well-informed bankers and operators in stocks dropped hints about cotton advances and railway speculations, which set the quick-witted listeners to thinking, and ere long the most outrageous rumors were afloat concerning the firm. The bank being closed and admission denied to everybody, a rush was made for the visitors' gallery in the Stock Exchange. The bad news had not yet been promulgated there, but the new arrivals contrived to whisper it, and the morning's business was shortly after interrupted by the gavel of the presiding officer, who announced that he had received the following communication from Duncan, Sherman & Co., of No. 11 Nassau street:

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1875.

A careful examination of our business and affairs shows us, most unexpectedly, that through losses and misfortunes our available assets are so reduced that we are compelled to go into liquidation. We reach this conclusion with the deepest regret, but the fact is that up to the latest moment our most unexampled credit, having remained unimpaired, would have compelled us, if we continued business, to hazard new obligations and incur new confidences which we were unwilling to asume. For the protection of all our creditors, without distinction or preference, we have this day made a general assignment to Hon. William D. Shipman, of this City, whose address for all matters connected with our affairs will be at our late banking house, No. 11 Nassau street. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Then ensued one of those wild scenes only to be witnessed in the New-York Stock Exchange in great crises. Brokers shouted themselves hoarse in frantic efforts to sell stock on hand. For perhaps forty minutes men were screaming at the highest pitch of their voices in different parts of the room, three or four of them offering the same stock at the same time for different prices. Western Union, for example, declined from 82⅞ to 73, between which quotations it was offered and bid at random until it was generally understood that Duncan, Sherman & Co. were not "long" of anything except Panama. Then the market began to recover, and the excitement to subside. Notwithstanding this restoration of confidence, however, some fears were felt lest other houses might be involved in the failure of this one; but none were named at an early hour, or up to the closing of the midday sales. Then the timorous anticipated evil tidings at the settling hour, or by 3 o'clock at least. In this, too, they were mistaken. No sales "under the rules" were reported; and at the close of business, Mr. White, the Secretary of the Stock Exchange, told a reporter of THE TIMES that he did not believe any one would be seriously affected on the street by the failure. Money was plentiful, and Duncan, Sherman & Co. had not dealt so much in securities having a general market here.

In the gold market, as well as in securities marked changes occurred. Gold opened at 112¾, and advanced to 113⅞ in the early dealings. No sooner was it known that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had failed than the price shot up to 116⅝. The reaction came shortly, and it finally resulted in a decline to 113½. The last sales were at 114⅛. All this indicated the soundness of the opinions so universally expressed by the bankers—that no apprehensions need be entertained of wide-spread consequent disaster. Money was plentiful and cheap, and in reality the firm that had failed would be the greatest, and comparatively speaking the sole, sufferer. It had been rumored that Senator Jones, of Nevada; William Butler Duncan, and Trenor W. Parke, President of the Panama Railroad, were largely interested in Panimint mining stock. But this was denied by persons who professed to be acquainted with the operations of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and also those of the Panama Railway Company. It was not denied, however, that Mr. Duncan held some stock in common with the Panama road, but exactly how much could not be stated with any accuracy. The effect of such a unity of interest between the persons named would be serious at the present crisis to the Senator and the Panama Railroad. It was also claimed that Mr. Duncan was one of the principal shareholders in the Panama Company, and that his firm were its financial agents. None of these statements were authenticated by the officers of either company, who were determined not to speak, preferring rather to await the statement now being prepared by the Assignee, ex-Judge Shipman. Mr. Duncan himself declared that he would not say a word, and that the affairs of the bank were in the Assignee's hands.

INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE SHIPMAN.

At 3 o'clock, according to the terms of the assignment, ex-Judge Shipman took possession of the offices and safes of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau street. He was afterward visited by a TIMES reporter, whom he told that he was not prepared to say anything, or even to indicate when a statement of the firm's affairs would be ready. He would begin to do something toward disentangling the affairs to-day. Still, it would be some time, so extensive were the operations and correspondence of the firm's business, ere satisfactory statements could be made either of the firm's liabilities or assets. Anything that might be said would be unjust, in fact, and certainly erroneous. The whole story, so far as it could be related now, amounted to just this: Mr. Duncan had returned from England within a few days, and having advanced previously on cotton, which had depreciated in value nearly $15 a bale in a day or two, and also discovering that certain securities in which he had invested could not be realized upon, he looked into his affairs and became satisfied that he ought not, with justice to his creditors and those with whom he was doing business, go on any longer. It was true he had been offered the use of a quarter of a million dollars on Saturday at four per cent. But he preferred to discontinue, and refused. Therefore, he wrote with his own hand and signed the declaration published in the Stock Exchange. It was issued without any regard or preference for any of his creditors. It was done in the common interest, as the best course to be pursued. The firm correspondents and business connections would be found in the East, China, and Europe, all of whom had to be heard from before a statement could possibly be made, therefore it was useless to promise an early publication of one, or even to speculate as to when one might be looked for. Speaking of the rumors circulated concerning the firm and the Panama Railroad, Judge Shipman said that the foundation for such a report could only be found in Mr. Duncan's possession of some of the stock. No reliance whatever ought to be placed on it. The hint, also, so maliciously thrown out by some persons as to Vanderbilt's connection with the bank was false. The payment of New-York Central dividends had been transferred for some time to another institution.

WHAT THE FIRM'S COUNSEL SAYS.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, who is counsel for Duncan, Sherman & Co., said to a TIMES reporter: "It is probably the first instance within the memory of living man, either in this country or in Europe, that a large house, with ample means to pay their current liabilities, and who could have borrowed $10,000,000 yesterday on their own unsecured notes, have voluntarily determined not to risk any new engagements, not to issue any more paper, and not to receive any more deposits, because they became satisfied in their own minds of their actual insolvency. The total amount of their liabilities will probably reach $6,000,000. The rumors on the street that the failure will affect the Union Bank of London are entirely without foundation, as the bank is fully protected, as are also the Baring Brothers. In fact," concluded Mr. Barlow, "Mr. Duncan said to me just before the failure, 'I am insolvent, and I won't incur another cent's liability.'"

SKETCH OF THE SUSPENDED FIRM.

The banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was established in 1851 by Alexander Duncan, Sr., Watts Sherman, and William B. Duncan. After the death of Mr. Watts Sherman, some years since, Mr. Duncan, Sr., retired from business, which was continued by William B. Duncan, William W. Sherman, and F. H. Grain.

Among well-informed bankers the impression prevailed yesterday, and was generally expressed, that no important houses here are sufferers by this failure to any serious extent, and that no other suspensions are likely to follow.

THE FEELING IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

NO ALARM FELT—A GENERAL FEELING OF SECURITY—THE FAILURE DUE TO SPECIAL RATHER THAN GENERAL CAUSES—THE OPINIONS OF SEVERAL PROMINENT BANKERS.

Mr. George S. Opdyke, of the firm of George Opdyke & Co., stated to a TIMES reporter that he knew very little about the failure beyond what was currently reported on the street. He had heard it stated on apparently good authority that the collapse of the house was due mainly to speculation in cotton and Erie Railway shares. It had been known that, for some time past, Duncan, Sherman & Co. had been operating in cotton to a larger extent than was prudent, while their connection with Erie as fiscal agents for the payment of the interest on the latter's bonds, had mixed them up in a variety of ways with the affairs of that corporation. The firm had always enjoyed a first-class reputation; it had rated as high as "A" and "1" by the commercial agencies, and was thought to be, in all respects, a model banking-house. The members of the firm were gentlemen of unimpeachable honor and integrity, and would undoubtedly do everything that lay in their power to protect their creditors. Nobody supposed for an instant that they had hidden away comfortable competences for themselves before the crash came, nor would they, under any circumstances, conceal any portion of their assets from their creditors. In all their business relations, their conduct had been always characterized by commendable prudence and foresight, and they had invariably been opposed in every way to all schemes or projects which appealed to the sensational and untrustworthy elements of the street. No firm in America commanded more of the confidence of its immediate friends and of the public. It had been founded more than a quarter of a century, and during all that time it had retained a foremost position among New-York banking-houses. It was possible, Mr. Opdyke admitted, that in the struggle to recover their losses during the panic, they might have become involved in speculations and ventures which, under more favorable circumstances, they would have avoided. How far this was the case, Mr. Opdyke could not say. He admitted, however, that some other equally disturbing cause must have operated to bring about the downfall of such a substantial house. There was, he thought, a strong possibility of their being able to pay all their indebtedness in full. This had been done in several instances during the dull times succeeding the panic of September, 1873, notably by Northrup & Chick and Gilman, Son & Co. If this could be done, and Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. be enabled to resume business, there was nothing to prevent their resuming their old position again. As regarded the effect of the failure on business in general, Mr. Opdyke thought there was little cause for alarm. The present was beyond all question the best time for such an event to happen as it would now affect only the interests directly concerned. Had it occurred in the Spring or early Fall, when the crops were being moved, the result would have been much more serious. The rapid recovery of the stock market and fall in gold had helped to renew the general confidence, and at the same time it was evidence that the unsoundness which had been alleged to exist was by no means widespread.

Mr. Opdyke said that from all he could learn the prospects of the firm making a full settlement were very fair, while the danger to business in general resulting from the failure was comparatively small. Money was never cheaper or more plenty. The ruling rate now was two per cent., and abundance of capital was offering for every legitimate enterprise.

SERIOUS RESULTS NOT ANTICIPATED.

Mr. J. W. Drexel, of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., said that the announcement of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had fallen upon Wall street like a clap of thunder. No one had entertained the least suspicion that such an event was either probable or possible. The liabilities of the firm would probably reach, Mr. Drexel thought, between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, but he did not think that it would materially affect the money market. As an evidence of this he said gold had immediately jumped to 16¼ and 16⅝ when the announcement of the failure was made, but within three hours it had fallen back to about 14 and 14¼, closing at the latter figures comparatively steady. Stocks had suddenly declined, but they had rallied quickly. "These things combined," said Mr. Drexel, "convince me that the failure will be attended with no very serious results, and the same thing would have happened at the time of the Cooke failure if everything then had been upon as sound a basis as it is at present." Duncan, Sherman & Co. have for a number of years been speculating very extensively in cotton, and their failure is ascribed to the great decline of that staple in the European markets. Their credit was excellent up to the time of their failure, and there is no doubt that they could have borrowed a large amount of money, even yesterday. The failure will be more severely felt in the South and West than either in Europe or New-York, as it is presumable that their largest indebtedness was where they purchased their cotton.

THE SUSPENDED FIRM'S OPERATIONS IN COTTON.

Mr. Norton, of the firm of Norton & Slaughter, cotton merchants, of No. 41 Broad street, informed a TIMES representative yesterday that Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s dealings in cotton were effected through a Mr. Beach, of Manchester, England. This gentleman, as he had been informed on good authority, was in the habit of purchasing large quantities of cotton in the name of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and for which service he received one-half of the firm's commission of three per cent. Mr. Norton, however, was of the opinion that other causes besides cotton had operated to bring about the result. In all probability the suspension was more due to speculation in railway shares. He had been told that the house was largely interested in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a sort of Southern "Midland," which was continually in trouble. However this was, the failure was on all accounts to be deplored, though it was a matter for congratulation that it had occurred at the time it did, and not in September or April.

NO FEAR FOR THE FUTURE.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Mr. R. L. Edwards, President of the Gold Exchange Bank, to obtain his views in relation to the future. Mr. Edwards, while inclined to be reticent, had no fear for the future, and regarded the present trouble as limited mainly to those directly interested. He had heard it reported that the event was due to over-speculation in cotton and railway shares, but knew nothing personally as to its causes. The suspension of a house like Duncan, Sherman & Co. was at all times to be regretted, but occurring as it did at the dullest period of the business year, he did not think its effect would be felt seriously for any length of time. It was fortunate that the house had closed its doors now and not during the coming September, as in that case a new "panic" would be almost certain. As it was, the business world had little reason to apprehend anything serious from the failure, and would in all probability suffer comparatively little disturbance. Mr. Edwards, in response to an inquiry, said that the Gold Exchange Bank had no direct dealings with the suspended firm, and was in no way affected by the result.

A RELIC OF THE LAST PANIC.

Messrs. Schaffer Brothers think that in a day or two the failure will be forgotten, like everything else, and will have no effect on the stock market or other houses. The circumstances of the failure are creditable to Duncan, Sherman & Co., because they could have drawn on a certain house to the extent of $200,000 within a day or two, but they saw by the decline of cotton that they had to go, and they did the best thing for all their creditors by stopping at once. All the bills accepted in London will be paid, of course, and it is understood that all the bills afloat which they have drawn and might not be accepted yet, are held by one house, the name of which is withheld for the present, but it is known that the house is abundantly able to stand five times the strain. In regard to the effect on trade, this failure will probably stop rampant speculation, and make merchants and bankers more careful and discriminating in their purchase of bills; and all that is good for trade and good for the country.

H. Kennedy & Co. do not believe the business community will feel the effect to any extent. In regard to the cause of the failure, it is said that the members of the firm have been speculating in mining and railroad stocks and lost. But, in fact, the thing is a relic of the late panic probably, the house having been weak, according to outside report, for a long time.

Messrs. May & King discredited the report of stock speculation, and attributed the failure to cotton dealings, and said that the firm's credit had always been good. They could have sold their paper to any amount at good rates lately, but declined. One house would take half a million at five per cent. Mr. May did not think there was much of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s paper out, as nobody could be found who holds any of it.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN WALL STREET.

Mr. Henry Seligman, of the firm of H. Seligman & Co., bankers, at No. 14 Wall street, substantially coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Drexel. Mr. Seligman did not believe that the failure would materially affect either the home market or foreign exchange. He said: "We have too much capital now to be seriously affected by such failures, and besides, we are too much accustomed to them to become 'panicky' about such matters. The greatest misfortune is the large amount which the private creditors and depositors will probably lose. Good stocks will probably now advance in price, as people will prefer to invest in such rather than risk their money with brokers and bankers. The suspended firm lost heavily in cotton speculation several years since, and the probable cause of this failure is an attempt to carry those losses through. The excitement about the failure will soon die away, and the whole thing will be forgotten in a few days."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED TWO YEARS AGO.

A member of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., expressed the opinion that the effect of the failure was already past, as was evident from the condition of the stock market. The fall in stocks at first was due to the rumor of Commodore Vanderbilt's death, started for speculative purposes, and, of course, the announcement of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure had some effect, but the subsequent rise was sufficient evidence that bottom had been touched. He did not think it would affect the market generally, because if they had much domestic paper out it was principally held by banks which could afford to stand the loss. He did not believe there was much of it distributed among private parties. If this affair had happened a couple of years ago when there was a big bubble to prick, it would have caused much trouble, but now there was nothing to fear.

THE FAILURE CHIEFLY FELT IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Hatch & Foote thought the failure had come at a most unfortunate time, because after the long period of dull business, there were signs of recuperation, and confidence was gradually being restored, owing to the prospect of fine crops everywhere, and the certainty that there was a market for them here and in Europe. It will have the further effect of making people feel timid in their dealings, for they will not know whom to trust. The failure, of course, is likely to be felt more in Europe where they chiefly dealt, though it is yet to be seen how much domestic paper they had out. But the chief result of the disaster is in the destruction of confidence among the business community, which will make people hesitating in their transactions, and prevent the restoration of business spirit for a time longer. Still, stocks have already recovered, and the effect may be already past.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SUSPENDED FIRM.

A TIMES reporter also called upon Messrs. Brown Bros., and J. J. Cisco, bankers, at No. 59 and 60 Wall street, David B. Van Emburgh, No. 39 New street, and August Belmont & Co., in Nassau street, and although receiving no additional information was told that the above statements reflected the general sentiments of the bankers and brokers, almost all of whom expressed great sympathy with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.

THE EFFECT IN OTHER CITIES.

IN PHILADELPHIA STOCKS WEAKEN BUT RECOVER—NO FIRM THERE INJURED MATERIALLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 27, 1875.

As soon as the news of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was received here there was a great rush to the Stock Board, and Third street was alive with excited individuals rushing hither and yon, endeavoring to ascertain the facts in the case. Very soon the news was confirmed, and the bulls made desperate efforts to keep the price of stocks up. The bears really looked happy, and they gained the day. Under the influence of the depressing news prices went lower and lower, and did not recover until the after boards. Pennsylvania slid from 51½, the closing price of yesterday, to 50 and 50½, closing at 50⅞. Lehigh Navigation dropped from 50⅞ to 49⅞, and closed at 50⅜. The greatest vaulting was evidenced in gold, which opened at 112¾, ran up to 116, and afterward fell to 114½. It was rumored that the bulls held 25,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which they were obliged to dispose of. This, combined with the other stocks, such as Philadelphia and Erie and Lehigh Navigation, entailed a loss upon them of not less than $100,000. Twenty thousand of the 25,000 shares of Pennsylvania were sold within half an hour.

The small brokers were the parties who felt the effects of this panic the most. They were injured badly, and some will be compelled to retire. One firm is said to have lost $20,000 and another $15,000, but these are believed to be bear stories, gotten up to frighten the bulls and weaken their side. No house of any prominence here is affected by the failure of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and no small house has been seriously injured.

The firm of Townsend, Whelen & Co. acted as the stock correspondents of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. here. Mr. Whelen stated to your correspondent that his house would not be injured, since all the transactions of the firm had been on a cash basis—that is, stocks bought to-day were paid for to-morrow. The Philadelphia National Bank was the banking correspondent of the house, and Mr. B. B. Comegys, the President of the bank, said that the failure would not impair the bank's operations, nor did he think it would hurt Philadelphia banks, brokers, or mercantile houses in the least. The scare seems to be all over now, and the stock market closed steady.

EXCITEMENT IN ALBANY—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. THE NEW-YORK FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THAT CITY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—The suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. caused considerable excitement here. They were the New-York financial agents of this city. The balance with them now is the smallest for years, being only a few thousand dollars, and whether this will be included in their general liabilities remains to be seen. The Chamberlain yesterday mailed a draft for $26,000 to pay the August interest. This was not received before the suspension, and is doubtless all right.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—State street has not witnessed since the war such a degree of excitement as prevailed there this forenoon, consequent upon the reported failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. of New-York. The gold market opened at 112¾, and when the news of the failure was received, gold was selling at 113¼. Within the short space of fifteen minutes, quotations bounded up to 116⅝; but it afterward receded to 113½. The effect of these pulsations was to entirely demoralize the market. The highest transaction reported was at 115½. The stock market was also affected, and stocks declined from three to five per cent., followed by a slight rally.

THE NEWS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The failure of the New-York firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had little effect in Chicago. The only two banks here connected with that house are involved, Duncan, Sherman & Co., are the financial agents of this city in New-York, but it is believed that the last payment on the city bonds, for which money had been forwarded to them, has been made already, and that the city will suffer no inconvenience. On the Board of Trade the feeling was not more unsettled than it has been daily for the past ten days. The fluctuations of prices to-day were less severe than usual.

NO SERIOUS LOSS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. caused considerable excitement on 'Change in this city to-day, but it is said that no serious loss will be sustained. Their correspondents here (a private banking-house) will not be affected, a few thousand dollars being the extent of their loss. Paper of the New-York house to the amount of $30,000 was offered on the street here the past week, but was not negotiated.

NO MARKED EFFECT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—As far as can at present be ascertained, the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. produces no marked effect here except a slight depression, mainly confined to mining stocks.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BARRANCAS.

THE FEVER RAGING VIOLENTLY—THE MALADY BREAKS OUT AT FORT PICKENS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Reports received by Surgeon General Barnes, United States Army, from Brevet Major Gen. Brannan, commanding Fort Barrancas, Fla., and George M. Sternberg, Post Surgeon there, show that the yellow fever is raging violently at that place. On the 21st inst. there were six cases and on the morning of the 22d there were fifteen. The commanding officer on that day asked authority to hire as many nurses as might be necessary for the fever patients, and expressed the opinion that every one there would have the fever who had not had it before. The Surgeon General, in reply, telegraphed: "Hire as many nurses as you may need. Any assistance this office can give you is at your disposal." On the 21st the command was moved from Fort Barrancas to Fort Pickens, and six new cases were reported from the latter place on the 22d, making in all twenty sick there, one with black vomit.

On the 23d seven new cases and one death were reported from Fort Pickens. On the morning of the 24th thirty-nine cases were reported at Fort Barrancas, one very low and two dangerously sick. The sick were well cared for. There was no panic. One Assistant Surgeon from New-Orleans arrived on that day, and two more had been ordered to the post by the department commander. Later in the day forty-six cases were reported, but no officers were among them. The wife of Lieut. Ingalls and his child were attacked that day, but there were no deaths. There were fifty-three cases reported up to 6 P. M. of the 26th inst., and four deaths, among the latter Col. Randall's child. No officers had been attacked. Mrs. Brannan, the wife of the commanding officer, was taken sick on that day.

The patients were having all they needed. Three additional physicians and a hospital steward arrived from New-Orleans on the evening of the 25th. No cases had been reported from Fort Pickens since the morning of the 25th. This morning the Surgeon General received the following telegram from Post Surgeon Sternberg.

FORT BARRANCAS, July 27.

Taken sick—One officer, Lieut. Dashiere, two children, and five enlisted men. Died—Three enlisted men and one child. Remaining under treatment—One officer, twenty-seven enlisted men, one officer's wife—Mrs. Ingalls—seven laundresses and servants, and thirteen children.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BARRANCAS.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Commodore Cooper, commanding the Navy-yard at Pensacola, says with regard to the yellow fever: "The epidemic at Barrancas is fearful. Keep all strangers away. We are going day and night to care for the sick there. If we are spared I hope there will be a thorough and close investigation of the cause. It is feared that there is some local cause for this disease." Surgeon General Beal, of the Navy, received the following dispatch from Key West this morning: "One death from fever yesterday. A relapse during convalescence. Only one new case during the last twelve days. The thermometer is 89°."

THE BLACK HILLS.

DISPATCH FROM PROF. JANNEY—GOLD IN PAYING QUANTITIES—FINE GRASS LANDS AND TIMBER.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following dispatch from Prof. Janney was received at the Interior Department this morning:

CAMP ON SPRING CREEK, Black Hills, Dakota, July 17, 1875.

Hon. E. R. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "I have discovered gold in paying quantities in gravel bars, both on Spring and Rapid Creeks, from twenty to thirty miles north-east of Harney's Peak. The deposits are the richest yet found in the Hills, and are favorably situated. There is a good head of water in the streams, amply sufficient for working purposes. The gold is derived from quartz ledges of enormous dimensions in a belt of clay, slate, and quartz. It is twenty miles in width, crossing the Hills in a north-westerly direction. At this point the clay from the bed of the stream near camp yields from four to eight cents to the pan, and several pieces of about the value of a dollar have been found by the soldiers. I am engaged in prospecting the value and extent of the region. About 200 miners have deserted French Creek and followed me here. They are pouring into the Hills from all directions, and offer me every assistance in prospecting the country. But no matter how valuable the mines may be, the future great wealth of the Black Hills will be its grass lands, farms, and timber. The soil is deep and fertile, and the rainfall greater and more regular than that of any region west of the Alleghany Mountains."

The Secretary of the Interior immediately sent a copy of the above dispatch to the President, and is in consultation with him by telegraph as to the action of the Government in relation to the presence of the miners in the Black Hills. The Secretary states that the Government will use all the means at its command to keep every unprivileged person out of the mining district until the negotiations now pending shall be consummated. As soon as a course of action is decided upon, the Sioux Commissioners will be notified.

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

OMAHA, July 27.—Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri; Hon. Charles Faulkner, of West Virginia, and Hon. B. W. Harris and Hon. J. B. Millet, of Massachusetts, the commission appointed to investigate Prof. Marsh's charges, are in this city, and will leave in the morning for the Red Cloud Agency, via Cheyenne.

SEVERE RAIN-STORM IN NEBRASKA AND IOWA.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Heavy rains, lasting from 1 o'clock last night until 6 o'clock this morning, fell in this vicinity and Western Iowa. Last night undoubtedly did much damage to grain and will delay the harvest.

A RIVAL TO THE KEELY MOTOR.

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 27.—A new motor, said to rival the Keely motor, is in operation in this city. The motive power consists of nine parts of air and one of coal-gas, which operates as an explosive. The inventor challenges the Keely motor to a trial.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT SQUADRON.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 27.—The Brooklyn yacht squadron arrived at 10 o'clock P. M. from Greenport, and anchored right off the city. The flag-ship Madeleine was the first to drop anchor. This evening the citizens serenaded the yachtsmen and made a pyrotechnic display in honor of their arrival.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS—MORE MONEY WANTED AT ONCE—AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—At a special meeting of the United States Centennial Board of Finance held at their office to-day, the board adopted the following statement and resolutions:

"The contract for all the buildings for the Centennial Exhibition requires them to be completed by the 1st of January next. They are now in a condition of forwardness far beyond that of any international exhibition at the same relative time, and are making progress at a rate faster than the fund to pay for them is being accumulated. The Board of Finance have thus far been enabled to adhere to the policy of paying their building bills and all other expenses as they become due. They know that course to be the best economy for the stockholders, as well as the only sound policy. In order to adhere to this policy, additional sources of revenue will have to be opened for the use of the board, or else the buildings will be completed before the full amount of the money to pay for them has been subscribed. The Board of Finance and their agents have tried to be most earnest and diligent in their endeavors to open up additional sources of revenue throughout the several States, and particularly in the most populous and prosperous cities, and have tried to stimulate and urge subscriptions to the stock by all proper means. These efforts have met with a fair degree of success in some localities, but still the money thus far derived from them, together with that falling due from subscriptions already made, will not be sufficient to enable the board to pay the cost of the buildings promptly as the bills fall due. The board will need to be supplied with $1,000,000 additional for building purposes alone in the last four months of this year to pay the contractors what will be due them during September, October, November, and December. This is exclusive of the amount that will be necessary for the preparation and completion of the grounds, the decoration of the buildings and the expenditures for administration which will be payable in the first four months of 1876. The majestic proportions of the buildings as they now stand and their wonderful progress are creditable in the highest degree to the whole country, as well as to the citizens, corporations, and States who have thus far contributed to the fund, and their present condition and the energy with which they have been pressed forward should of themselves bring to the aid of the Board of Finance that large body of their fellow-citizens who have not as yet added their names to the subscription fund. To them the board must now make an earnest appeal, here in Philadelphia, where a comparatively few persons have done so much, as well as throughout the country at large, and as the Board of Finance have heretofore received most valuable assistance from the Philadelphia Citizens' Committee, they adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Centennial Board of Finance, charged by the act of Congress of June, 1872, with the construction of the buildings for the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876, earnestly request the Philadelphia Citizens' Committee to make a final appeal to such of the people, corporations, and business interests of the city as have not already made their subscriptions to the Centennial stock to come forward now to the aid of the board.

Resolved, further, That all citizens, corporations, and States and Territories throughout the United States, be most earnestly urged through the Commissioners, for the States and Territories respectively, and through the directors and agents of the Board of Finance, to make an active canvass, and to procure and forward subscriptions to the fund with the least possible delay.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TESTIMONY WANTED—FURTHER TESTIMONY IMPLICATING THE MORMONS.

BEAVER, Utah, July 27.—The most of the day was occupied with the discussion of legal questions.

The defense said they desired to examine Brigham Young and George A. Smith, and as both are too feeble to travel, asked leave to have their depositions taken at Salt Lake City.

The court said that could be done by the consent of the prosecution, which objected, claiming that both were able to travel.

George W. Bradshaw was sworn, and testified: After the emigrants passed Cedar, orders were issued to muster a company to bury the emigrants killed by the Indians; the witness went with a spade to the place of rendezvous; Haight asked me where was my gun? I replied, "Do you want a gun to bury the dead?" He said: "You fool, go home." After the emigrants passed I heard Haight preach. He said if some fools had not tampered with the Indians the emigrants would then be in their graves, but that it was all right, because they [the emigrants] had gone further into the net. After the massacre I heard Haight preach again. He advised that nothing be said about it. I saw the wagons brought back to Cedar, and saw the children, some of whom were six years old. The children were gathered up by a Government agent and sent East.

A wife of Lee at the time of this massacre, but now divorced from him, has just been brought into town by Marshal Maxwell.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 28—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest over the Gulf States, and lowest in Northern New-England and the Lower Missouri Valley. Partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed from the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys to the upper lakes and along the Middle Atlantic Coast; occasional rains have fallen in Northern New-England, Tennessee, and the West Gulf States; the temperature has risen somewhat in the North-west and New-England; the rivers have continued slowly rising at Louisville, Nashville, and Vicksburg, and stationary or falling at other points.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary to falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, slight changes in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas from the West Gulf to the Ohio Valley.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling or stationary barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, stationary followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, slightly warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain areas from the former to Virginia.

For New-England, rising or stationary barometer, north-west to south-west winds, slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	71°	73°	3:30 P. M.	86°	87°
6 A. M.	71°	73°	6 P. M.	76°	79°
9 A. M.	77°	79°	9 P. M.	73°	77°
12 M.	82°	86°	12 P. M.	73°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.......78½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......76¼°

ARREST OF SUPPOSED ROBBERS.

BOSTON, July 27.—Detectives arrested three men in this city to-night, supposed to be the Winthrop bank robbers.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE HEIR TO THE ENGLISH THRONE

DULL CLOSE OF A SEASON—THE PRINCE'S GARDEN PARTY—THE PROPOSED ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA—PARLIAMENT—THE BYRON MEMORIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17, 1875.

This has been the most miserable week in the recollection of the very oldest inhabitant; indeed, it may be doubted whether if several of the oldest inhabitants for two or three generations back put their recollections together, they could recall anything like it. It has rained every day more or less, and for nearly three days it rained absolutely without intermission. England has on the whole rather a moist climate, and it is seldom that a week passes without at least a shower or two. The rain usually comes in casual showers, with intervals between, and is thought very little of. The peculiarity of the rain of this week has been its steady continuance. At Bristol 2.552 inches of rain fell in forty-eight hours. In London the rain-fall of Wednesday and Thursday amounted to 2¾ inches. At Tinturn Abbey there was no less than 5.31 inches between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. on the 14th inst., and 2.31 inches before 9 o'clock next morning. The news of the disastrous inundations in France and Hungary naturally excited fears that these heavy rains were the precursor of something similar in our own country, but on Friday the weather cleared up a little, and though the clouds are still weeping at intervals, the incessant down-pour has been interrupted. Cardinal Manning has taken the matter in hand, and to-morrow prayers are to be offered up in all the Romish churches for the cessation of rain, as if the heavens were a sort of parish pump, at the command of the vestry. In South Wales, a lake overflowed, and there has been some loss of life and a good deal of damage to fields and houses; but, on the whole, the country has suffered nothing much more serious than inconvenience. At Aldershott the military manœuvres have been partially interrupted, and some sickness has broken out among the horses and men from exposure. At Wimbledon, where the volunteer camp is now pitched for the annual shooting exercises, the gallant occupants were mostly washed out of their tents and driven to seek refuge in the neighboring villages. Still the shooting has been kept up after a fashion. Several squads appealed to the Council to be allowed to shoot bare-legged, as their clothes were soaked through with rain, which was permitted. The Scotchmen, with national hardihood, seem to have profited by the weather, and it may be supposed that shooting bare-legged did not come amiss to them. The American match has been postponed till Wednesday on account of the bad weather.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

The state of the skies has naturally brought the season to a damp finish. On Wednesday there was to have been a garden party at Holland House, but the rain compelled its postponement, and as next day was just as bad, the garden party was held inside the house. But then what a house it is! So that the guests were fully compensated. Holland House, besides its historical associations, is not only in itself an extremly interesting relic of the past, but it is a relic which it is feared may any moment disappear. Bits of the estate have already been nibbled off by builders, and a small town of streets and squares and terraces is understood to have been already planned by the heir, and to be only waiting to be carried out until the present venerable occupant passes away. It will be a great loss to Londoners when this happens, but I suppose it is in the natural course of things. Even if the house is spared, there is little chance that the grounds will not be turned to commercial account, and the temptation is certainly a great one.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who has something of his mother's luck in weather, got through his second and final garden-party of the season before the deluge set in. The names of the visitors filled nearly a page of closely printed type in the *Times*, and certainly showed a very motley assemblage. The Prince is certainly the man with the largest personal acquaintance in the world, and it may be added that the acquaintance is, in most cases, something more than nominal. He knows more about everybody than anybody else, indulging in this respect the well-known passion of his family for private gossip, and he has also a hereditary aptitude for remembering faces. Still there is a certain amount of policy in thus stretching his list of visitors. The newspaper editors, for instance, are now invited to these outer gatherings, as a compliment to their official position. Altogether, in democratic breadth, variety, and absence of exclusiveness, the company at Chiswick, which the Prince borrows for these occasions from the Duke of Devonshire, having only a little grass-plot of his own at Pall-Mall, and not being allowed the use of any of the royal palaces, is much the same as an open day at the White House—such is the progress of the age.

THE VISIT TO INDIA.

Some people are quite pathetic in their lamentations over the unpleasant discussion about the cost of the Prince's visit to India, and it is generally thought that it might have been arranged more delicately. As it is, the gift is pretty well robbed of the ginger-bread, and though the Prince has too much good sense to take offense, he cannot but wish that he were only a duke, like the Duke of Sutherland, who can go off anywhere in a shooting coat and cutty pipe, and enjoy himself in a free and easy way without anybody asking any questions. Both Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone affected a pretended solemnity in dealing with the question, which struck everybody as very absurd, and the reference of the latter to the Canadian precedent was really out of place, seeing that India has not, while Canada has, a voice as to its own expenditure. Sir W. Lawson scarcely hit off the mood of the House in his rough humor. He said he commiserated Princes most profoundly. They were bound day after day to provide vapid amusement for stupid people. They cannot go out of doors without being surrounded by mobs, crushing and pushing upon them, and the next day the papers were full of them. He was very grateful to them for their pains-taking discharge of this drudgery, and did not wonder that they grew tired of the dull monotony of laying foundation-stones, opening institutions, uncovering statues, and eating charity dinners. He went on to suggest that if education was the object of the visit to India, it was the Prime Minister who ought to be sent out. It was, he urged, in conclusion, by such votes of money as this the people were set to ask themselves whether the monarchy any more than the Church was worth preserving. Mr. Macdonald, the President of the Miners' Union, also protested against the grant. Mr. O'Connor Power, a Home Ruler, was afraid that the only effect of the journey would be to develop flunkeyism in India. It was unwise to make too much of this sort of talk. The opponents of the grant were a mere handful, scarcely more than a dozen, in the midst of the House, and they certainly do not represent the general feeling out of doors, which is that royalty should be kept up in a splendid, open-handed way. Yet, there can be no doubt that the discussion of such questions does set the minds of the people in a particular way of thinking, which rather disenchants them in regard to monarchy, and, after all, it is not exactly a thing to be reasoned about. Some persons have been rather surprised to find Mr. Bright coming forward to patronize the heir apparent, and he was, perhaps, the only speaker who touched the question in the right key, and in this he gave another proof of his essential conservatism. He was at first, he said, rather doubtful of the expediency of the journey, but he had confidence in the Queen's prudence, and if the Prince was to go, it must be for something in the nature of a royal progress, and not for a run through the country with a portmanteau and carpet-bag. And then he went on to say a word for the Prince himself, as being of "a kindly nature, generous on all occasions, and courteous in a remarkable degree," which is no more than the Prince really deserves.

PARLIAMENT.

The debate of last week on Mr. Trevelyan's motion for the establishment of universal household suffrage in boroughs and counties alike, has just been followed by another farce of a similar kind in the shape of a proposal to have an inquiry into the present distribution of seats, with, of course, a view to redistribution. A vague resolution to this effect, in which no indication whatever was given of the means by which the inquiry should be conducted, or the principles on which it should be based, was moved by Sir Charles Dilke, and was supported in debate by Prof. Fawcett and Mr. Goschen. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright were present, and voted for the resolution, but did not speak. Mr. Lowe neither spoke nor voted. The Government had, of course, an easy victory. Everybody is more or less afraid of what would happen in the confusion of upsetting all old-fashioned arrangements, and mapping out the country into new-fangled electoral divisions, just as people are also afraid of a sudden extension of household suffrage among the most ignorant class of the population. There are, probably, not half a dozen men in the House of Commons who do not in their hearts abominate these dangerous innovations, and would be glad to do all they could to keep things as they are; and yet there is not sufficient strength of mind on either side to resist the temptation of snatching the direction of the detested movement from the other side. "If we don't do it," say the Conservatives, "the Liberals will," and on the other hand the Liberals feel obliged to make a dash for it, in order, if possible, to get command of the situation. It was quite evident in the debate of Thursday night that neither party was as yet prepared for real action, and that the light skirmishing with which they amused themselves was only intended to feel the way for future operations. Last night there was a little burst of feeling on Mr. Gladstone's part which threw additional light on the disruption of his party. The result of the new judicature reforms is, it seems, to be an increase in the judicial staff, and Mr. Gladstone felt it necessary to open his heart on this subject. Mr. Disraeli, in his peroration, urged the folly of surrendering, for what might prove to be a vagary of philosophers, the solid advantages of a parliamentary system which had raised the country to the highest glory and admiration of the world; but, in point of fact, everybody knows that Mr. Disraeli could find an excuse for surrendering to-morrow if it suited his taste.

THE BYRON MEMORIAL.

"We know no spectacle," wrote Macaulay, in his well-known essay on Byron, "so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality;" and it may be thought that there is something equally absurd in the British public's present fit of repentance for its harshness and injustice in other days. There can be no doubt that in his own time Byron suffered as a scape-goat, but this was in a great degree the natural consequence of his own affectations and parade of mystery, and there is no reason to suppose that it has laid very heavily on the consciences of his countrymen. Mr. Disraeli said, very justly, at yesterday's meeting to arrange about a memorial to the poet, that his private character was ambiguous, and that no one could undertake to pronounce upon it positively and definitely. But he also added, with equal truth, that "when half a century has elapsed, private character is scarcely an element in the estimate of literary genius."

If, however, the question is thus reduced to one of literary fame, it is difficult to conceive what need there can be for either meetings or monuments to celebrate so notorious a fact as the recognition of Byron as one of the great poets of the world. His place in literature has long been fixed, and the sticking up of a tablet or statue will make not the slightest difference one way or the other. On the other hand, there is something curious in the notion of some members of the family that as the public neglected to pay the honors due to the poet at his death, it cannot now be allowed to remove this discredit from itself by a tardy reparation. It is obvious that whatever may be done in this way, the important point has already been decided by the more liberal and generous appreciation of the poet which has sprung up in recent years. The arrangement now proposed is, under the circumstances, the most appropriate and judicious—that is to say, to leave the tablet at Bucknall as it is, and to erect a statue in some public place in London—and it is approved by Lord Lovelace, Byron's son-in-law. The proper site would, no doubt, be Westminster Abbey, and it is possible that so open-minded a Dean as Dr. Stanley may give a favorable ear to such an application. J. H. F.

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

A gentleman residing in Portland, Oregon, who is fond of a good dinner, determined a few days ago that he would have a lamb roast served with peas for dinner, and accordingly made the necessary purchases, turning the same over to the hand-maid who presided over the kitchen. She roasted the joint with the greatest care, basting it often, but in place of pepper used some black sand which had been stored away in a mustard bottle upon the pantry shelves. When the repast was served up the lady of the house remarked that it was rather gritty, and her husband testing it, likewise came to the same wise conclusion. A council being called the cause of the difficulty was ascertained, and the lamb roast had to be foregone for that occasion at least.

LARGE FINE FOR PETIT LARCENY.

One Charles Pfeiffer lately pleaded guilty to six charges of petit larceny in San Francisco, and on each charge was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or suffer 100 days' imprisonment, each term to follow the previous one. The sentences amount in the aggregate to $1,200 or twenty months' imprisonment in the County Jail. After the sentences had been passed, the prisoner expressed a determination to go to jail, as he concluded that the penalty was too severe, but he subsequently recalled his determination, and announced his intention to go to the German Savings Bank, and from there draw a sum of money sufficient to meet the pecuniary portion of the penalty. He was taken out by an officer, drew the amount of the fine, and paid the same.

HIGHWAYMEN IN CONNECTICUT.

The Waterbury *American* says that as a young gentleman and lady were driving to that city from Meriden, Conn., Sunday evening, for the purpose of being united in marriage, two tramps sprang out upon them as they were passing through a piece of woods. One had a club, and he struck the horse over the head. The young man, quick as thought, struck the highwaymen a severe blow, and also gave his horse one and succeeded in making good his escape. His fair companion nearly fainted with fright.

NOLAN'S FEE.

HOW WAS THE MONEY USED?

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE TRYING TO ELICIT THE FACTS—THE INMAN LINE PAYS $18,357—THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

The Assembly Committee on Emigration and Quarantine Affairs resumed its session this morning at Castle Garden. Horace Russell, Assistant District Attorney, was the first witness examined. He testified that he became acquainted with Michael Nolan during the war; Nolan told the witness of his connection with the bill to reduce the head-money on emigrants; witness did not make any representation regarding the head-money to Mr. Phelps; his first knowledge of the matter was from this case; the first knowledge witness had of the matter was in 1873; Mr. Nolan told him he made a very handsome fee in getting the bill to reduce the head-money through the Legislature; he said it was the opinion of the Emigration Commissioners that it should be reduced, and he made a handsome thing by assessing the steam-ship companies.

Q.—Excepting this statement, and your statement regarding the Investigating Committee of 1872, you had no knowledge of the matter? A.—I had not; Mr. Nolan never stated what his fee amounted to; I think a man named Dukes, since dead, was his partner then; I don't remember that he said whether it was a firm transaction or not, but I was under the impression that it was a part of his business as a lawyer; I don't know what banks he kept account with in 1871 or now; but I loaned him a small amount at one time, and he paid me in a check on the Union Trust Company; I think he gave me checks on other banks, but can't now state; I think he gave me a check on the Manufacturers' Bank; it is my impression that he gave me checks in payment of loans on some bank which has the word "manufacturers" in; I didn't collect the checks personally; I was never interested in business with Mr. Nolan.

Q.—Did Mr. Nolan tell you he had been assisted in the passage of that bill in 1871? A.—My impression is he told me that some gentlemen then connected with the press at Albany, and particularly a gentleman editing an Irish newspaper there, were glad to advocate the bill on proper grounds.

Mr. McGuire—Without any disrespect to the reporters here, probably the worst class of lobbyists at Albany are members of the press who come there to report. But I exempt from this the representatives of New-York papers.

Witness continued: Mr. Nolan came to my house last night, but I told him I had been subpœnaed, and had better not talk over the matter.

Mr. McGuire—The fact is you inferred from conversation with Mr. Nolan that he was simply acting as a lawyer in the matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You inferred that he took some action to further the passage of the bill? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Suppose he had done no act to further the passage of this bill, do you think his conduct was honorable in taking the money from the steam-ship companies? A.—I don't want to express an opinion.

Question repeated. A.—If he performed no service, I certainly think not, but I believe he did perform the services.

Q.—He testified that he appeared before the committees and argued the matter, but it appears that it was not before the committee, but was passed by the Senate by the influence of Mr. Tweed, and must have passed the house within three minutes of its presentation. There Mr. Alexander Frear had charge of it. Now, could he have performed the services he says? A.—I do not know personally what he did. I don't suppose I had twenty minutes' conversation with him altogether on the subject; don't remember that he ever said who introduced the bill.

Mr. Vosburgh said Mr. Nolan evidently came upon the stand for the purpose of not remembering anything.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN G. DALE.

Mr. John G. Dale, of the Inman Line of steamers, was then sworn, and testified as follows:

I have known Mr. Michael Nolan since 1869 or 1870; about that time many passengers were swindled by runners, and I felt annoyed about it; Mr. Nicholson, the manager of the passenger department, employed Mr. Nolan to prosecute the swindlers, and subsequently I had an interview with him in reference to the passage of a bill reducing the head-money; this was in the course of a year afterward, but I don't remember the time; it must have been previous to 1871, because we began to pay money in 1871; he was to work to reduce the tax from $2 50 to $1 50, I think, and we were to pay him twenty-five cents a head for all passengers coming in for a year or fifteen months after that; our company paid Mr. Nolan in all $18,357; the first payment was in August, 1871, the last 8th August, 1872; I was not acting for other companies, but as an individual, with Mr. Nolan; one of my clerks, John Kirk, went round with the paper to other companies to sign; Mr. Nolan first proposed to me the matter of reducing the head-money; I think I saw some of the agents of the other companies, but don't remember which one; no action was taken in regard to the matter at any conference of the steam-ship companies; I don't know what became of the paper we signed; I kept no copy of it; my opinion is that the first arrangement was for twelve and afterward extended to fifteen months; no person suggested to me that Mr. Nolan was a proper person to employ in this matter; I had a conversation with the then Postmaster, Patrick H. Jones, in regard to it, but he did not suggest to me that he was a safe party to employ with reference to the matter; the payments were all made in checks on the Merchants' Bank; I will produce them to-morrow.

Q.—Were you one of a committee appointed by the steam-ship companies to consult with the Commissioners of Emigration with regard to this matter? A.—I was not; I consulted with other agents I suppose, but not as one of any committee.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Cortis, agent of the White Star Line, saying that Mr. Nolan had worked in this matter and ought to be paid? A.—Mr. Cortis was not then the agent of the White Star Line, and never made any such remark that I know of; I did not know Mr. Frear then, and do not know him now.

Mr. Vosburgh—After the Emigration Commissioners had resolved to reduce the head-money, why did you think it necessary to employ Mr. Nolan? A.—Mr. McGuire said he had employed him before.

Mr. Waehner—Did you at any time say to the Commissioners of Emigration, individually or collectively, that in case the head-money was reduced you would make a corresponding reduction in the price of passage, or use your influence with the company to that end? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Do you know why the second arrangement with Mr. Nolan was made? A.—I do not; I only know it was extended; I will furnish a list of the moneys paid under that arrangement in half an hour.

The Chairman—Could you also furnish us with the paper embodying the agreement between the companies and Nolan? A.—I will look for it.

Mr. Waehner—Was the arrangement concluded before or after you took any steps toward securing the passage of the bill? A.—Before; I don't know who were the Commissioners of Emigration; I have not charged my memory with it.

The Chairman—Did you know that a bill was introduced in 1872 to increase the head-money to the old rates? A.—I have no recollection of any such bill being introduced in that year; still it may have been; I will not be positive; the agreement between the companies and Nolan in that year was, to the best of my recollection, a verbal one; I have employed several people to go to Albany since that time.

Q.—Name some of them. A.—In 1873 and 1874 I employed Abram Wakeman to go before the proper committees and make arguments against the bill; in 1875 I engaged Daniel Casserly.

Q.—How did you pay those two gentlemen? A.—Casserly's fee was $2,500; Mr. Wakeman's charge for his services was $5,000; I thought it somewhat high, but he told me it was nothing more than fair, and I paid it.

Mr. Waehner—How much was subscribed by you or your company toward the moneys paid to Mr. Wakeman? A.—In the neighborhood of $1,000 or $1,500.

Q.—Will you furnish us with a statement of the funds paid by you to Wakeman and Casserly? A.—I have not a particle of objection to do so, as, far as regards myself, if you think it is a fair request for you to make. In my judgment, it is a private matter, and one over which the committee has no rightful control.

Mr. Alvord—I think the request is a perfectly proper one, and I think all my colleagues are of the same opinion.

Mr. Dale—Very well, Sir; as I said before, I have not a particle of objection; I will endeavor to procure the papers and send them to you by 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Chairman—Mr. Dale, did you ever pay any attention to the political status of members of the Legislature in your dealings with them? A.—Not in the least, Sir; I never care what a man's politics are.

The Chairman—I think you make a great mistake there. At Albany these things are very often controlled by the political preferences of the members.

Mr. Dale—I am very glad you have given me the hint, Sir. I shall certainly bear it in mind in the future.

Q.—Were all the steam-ship companies engaged in these attempts to procure legislation? A.—I think all the leading companies were—the Bremen, the Hamburg, the White Star, and the Cunard were interested; I cannot state how much I paid for services at Albany in 1873; I can only give you my proportion.

Mr. Alvord—Have you had occasion to employ counsel there before 1870? A.—I employed Develin, Miller & Trow, in 1868-9; the same arrangement was entered into with them as in the case of Nolan, only for a larger amount; Develin & Miller got nothing because they effected nothing; I don't know who drew the bill of 1871; Nolan never told me, to my recollection, who did; I don't think it follows that the bill would pass because the Emigration Commission favored it; I was aware that it would cost something to get such a bill passed.

Mr. Alvord—Did you not expect to influence legislation by the payment of money? A.—I decline to answer that question. I am ready to tell you all the facts in connection with the case, but I refuse to state my opinions.

Q.—Would you be willing now to enter into a similar arrangement with a young man like Nolan? A.—Yes, I will be willing to pay $18,000 any time if thereby I could save $54,000. I did not employ Nolan directly in 1870; Mr. Nicholson, the passenger agent of the line, engaged him for me; I may have seen Nolan and employed him in 1872, and I employed him in 1873 to pass a bill for the purpose of enabling us to hold real estate here in the name of Mr. Edward Inman, of Liverpool; I cannot now recall the amount I paid him in 1870; I will endeavor to find out and let the committee know; I don't know who paid Nolan in 1873; he was simply employed as counsel; I heard that Wakeman appeared before the committee in 1875; I was not then his employer; he was engaged in pursuance of a resolution of the agents; the North Atlantic Conference; had no hand in any of these transactions; I employed Daniel Casserly at the suggestion of Bernard Casserly; I didn't intend to pay him unless he did something.

Mr. Alvord—Did you not know that when Nolan went up there in 1871, he went up to bribe the Legislature? A.—No, Sir; nor have I at any time ever intended to bribe the Legislature. I employed Nolan for the purpose, because I thought that he might help us.

Mr. Alvord—Then he did not intimate the nature of the influences he was going to use? A.—No, Sir; I cannot explain to you how I came to employ Nolan in preference to more learned men; I wanted success, and I thought Nolan was the man who could procure it for me.

Mr. Alvord—In other words, you were in the market, waiting for somebody to come along who could do the job, and were not particular as to who it was. A.—That is it, exactly, Sir; you have hit the nail on the head this time.

Mr. Alvord—Well, Mr. Dale, I wish that when you have any more such chances you will communicate with me. [Laughter.]

TESTIMONY OF MR. S. L. NICHOLSON.

Mr. Samuel Lee Nicholson, Passenger Agent of the Inman Line, was the next witness. He testified as follows: I have held my present position for some fifteen years; I first made Nolan's acquaintance in 1868; I met him then in connection with the prosecution of ticket swindlers; I did not know at the time that he was a partner of Gen. Jones; I don't remember whether I had then ever come in contact with Jones; it is so long ago now that I cannot remember; I think I first met Nolan at his office; when ticket swindling occurred on board any of our ships we prosecuted the swindlers ourselves; I could find the date of Nolan's first employment by looking at my memorandum book; I first introduced Nolan to Mr. Dale some time before the project for reducing the head-money was broached I had some conversation with him in regard to the latter affair; my impression is that the matter was considered at an informal meeting of the agents; a committee was appointed at this meeting to take charge of the matter; they may have been appointed at my suggestion; I suggested Nolan's name because of his success in getting through the bill against the ticket swindlers in 1870.

Mr. Waehner—During your transactions with Nolan in 1870 and 1871, did you ever receive any intimation from him that the money he received was to be used to corrupt the Legislature? A.—I am not aware that I ever did; I believe that I had a conversation with him in regard to the head-money in the Fall or Summer of 1871. He said then that he thought it was a gross mistake ever to have procured the reduction; the arrangements for the passage of the bill must have been made in 1870; I think that the first conversation I had with him on the subject was in his office.

Q.—Didn't you then ask him to come to your office and see Mr. Dale? A.—I think that I did ask him to call on Mr. Dale; I never met him during the progress of the affair, except at the direction of the committee; I knew of the agreement in regard to the percentage; I think it was to run for six months; Nolan was to get twenty-five cents for a reduction of $1, and ten or twelve cents for a reduction of fifty cents; the amount he received was much higher than the companies ever expected to pay; twenty-five or fifty cents was all the reduction they hoped for.

Q.—The arrangement with Nolan was to last how long? A.—I do not know exactly; I know at the time the head-money was increased in 1868; I saw Gen. Jones in Albany advocating the increase before the committee; I only knew Jones as Postmaster; I conversed with him after the head-money was increased, and he said he was personally opposed to it; that was after his appointment as Postmaster; I did not suggest to him that we were going to take measures to secure a decrease of the head-money; the conversation was general, and he said it was impolitic to increase the amount; he did not intimate that Mr. Nolan would be a proper party to secure the decrease; it was generally known that we favored a decrease; I don't think I had any acquaintance with Mr. Nolan when the head-money was increased; I never went to Albany on this business in any of these transactions; the work was done by a committee—an informal committee; I was never on the committee, and had no direct connection with it.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD J. CORTIS.

Richard J. Cortis, agent of the White Star Line, was sworn and testified: I have been agent of the line for a year; I attended the conference of companies in 1871, but did not represent the company; I was then a member of the firm of Williams & Guion; I did not know Mr. Nolan, but I understood he was engaged as counsel at Albany; I was a subordinate member of the firm of Williams & Guion, and only attended the conference in an informal capacity.

Q.—Did you at any time of the conference meetings state that Mr. Casserly or Mr. Nolan was employed in the interest of the companies and should be paid? A.—I attended none of the conferences before 1871; I knew that Mr. Daniel Casserly was appointed by the companies at Albany; Mr. Sparks, who was White Star agent then, is in Colorado.

Q.—Will you look over and produce checks of moneys paid to Mr. Nolan in 1871 and 1872? A.—I will; I asked our book-keeper this morning about it, and he said he was not aware that anything had been paid.

After some further examination the witness was dismissed. The Chairman announced that he had received a note from the proprietor of the Stanwix Hall, in Albany, stating that Nolan had stopped there during the session of 1871, so that the latter's statements in that respect were at least partially true. Mr. McGuire added that at to-day's session they expected to call Denis Burns, ex-Member of Assembly; Mr. Sandford, of the North Atlantic Conference, and others. The committee then adjourned to meet to-day at the usual hour.

RESIGNATION OF NOLAN.

District Attorney Phelps arrived in the city yesterday, and, as exclusively announced in THE TIMES, received the resignation of Assistant District Attorney Nolan, whose examination before the Legislative Committee on Emigration and Quarantine matters has attracted so much attention. Mr. Phelps accepted the resignation, and sent Mr. Nolan a written communication to that effect. Mr. Nolan was appointed Assistant District Attorney in September last on the highest recommendations, to succeed Henry C. Allen, and while connected with the District Attorney's office gave the utmost satisfaction. His official conduct was above reproach, and the utmost regret is expressed among lawyers that his resignation should be deemed necessary.

The following is Mr. Nolan's letter of resignation:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 27, 1875. }

DEAR SIR: The unfortunate prominence which certain facts with which I have been intimately connected have assumed for the last few days renders it decorous and just to you that I should resign my present position under you. Time will bring its justification and compensation. While I regret the cause and occasion of this resignation I am in my own conscience satisfied that no moral turpitude attached to the acts complained of.

There would be another regret of greater poignancy—that the circumstances should, in the slightest degree, affect you; but I cannot conceive how this can happen, since I never saw you before the day of my appointment, and nothing, as I believe, but supposed professional qualifications recommended me to you.

Yours, very truly, MICHAEL NOLAN.

Hon. B. K. Phelps.

The following is the reply of District Attorney Phelps:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 27, 1875. }

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date, conveying to me your resignation of the position you hold in this office, has been received. In accepting it, I deem it but simple justice to you to state that your service here has been marked by great industry, honesty, and efficiency, and that you have discharged all the duties devolving upon you in a manner which entitles you to my highest commendation. Yours truly,

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

MICHAEL NOLAN, Esq.

THAT STORY OF A SEA-SERPENT.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has the following concerning its story of the sea-serpent reported to have been seen in Cape Cod Bay: "The story was supplied to us by a person who is wholly trustworthy, and who offers the officers of the steamer Norman as witnesses who will corroborate his statement. Another passenger on the steamer publishes a similar narrative in the Norristown *Herald*. There can, of course, be no doubt that these persons saw in the water an animal of some kind which resembled a serpent, and which they fairly believed to be one, even after they had examined it for a considerable length of time with marine glasses. There is always room for mistake about such matters as this, but we have never encountered another sea-serpent story that seemed to rest upon such a substantial basis."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION AND FIRST ANNUAL PARADE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS TO-DAY.

The eighth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of New-York took place yesterday. At 7 o'clock A. M. the various lodges of Brooklyn assembled at the rendezvous in that city on the corner of Fifth and Grand streets, Eastern District, and crossed over the ferry to Grand street, New-York, from whence they marched to Washington square, where they met the officers of the Grand Lodge, visiting grand officers, and officers and members of the New-York Lodges. The Brooklyn Lodges were in charge of Col. J. R. Stegman, as Marshal, and paraded about 500 men, and the New-York Lodges were in command of Major George M. Peck, and turned out about 1,500 men. There were also delegations from Passaic, Paterson, Newark, Haverstraw, Tarrytown, New-Haven, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, N. J., and various other places.

After the reception of the Grand Lodge at Washington square, the procession moved up Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, out Fourteenth street to Broadway, down Broadway to Wall street, and down Wall street to the ferry, crossing over to Brooklyn, where it marched up Montague street to Court, up Court to Atlantic avenue, out Atlantic avenue to Flatbush, down Flatbush and Fulton avenues to Smith street, where it was dismissed. The entire procession consisted of between 3,000 and 4,000 Knights, mostly in the full uniform of the order, with the members of the Grand Lodge, visiting grand officers, and past grand officers of this State in carriages. Meyer's Band, of Williamsburg, numbering twenty pieces; the Seventy-first Regiment Band, twenty pieces; Grafulla's Band, twenty pieces; Loesch's Band, thirteen pieces; Eastman's College Band, sixteen pieces, and the drum corps of the Fourth Regiment, of Jersey City, accompanied the procession. This being the first public parade the society has ever had in this State, the order of procession was not so elaborate as is usual with bodies of that character when they appear in public. Many of those participating were not in full uniform, and, to make the procession as imposing as possible, lodges were broken up in order to put the uniformed men in the right of the line. However, they made a very creditable appearance. The colors of the order are red, blue, and yellow. One very pretty banner was carried by Ashland Lodge, No. 34, of this City, composed of horizontal stripes of satin trimmed with yellow bullion, with a shield in the centre, and bearing the cabalistic letters F. C. B.

The procession having arrived at Dean's Billiard Hall, corner of South and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, was dismissed, as already mentioned, and a formal meeting of the members was held. The first business in order being the confirming of the credentials of delegates, the Committee on Credentials went immediately into session, and continued their labors all the afternoon. At 3:30 o'clock, the roll of the Grand Lodge was called, and a quorum appearing the lodge was called to order by Grand Chancellor, John H. Meech, of Buffalo, after which prayer was offered by the Grand Prelate, Fenton P. Mullins, of New-York. The credentials of delegates were then read, and the Grand Lodge degree conferred upon new members, after which the lodge adjourned to attend a picnic given in its honor by the Knights of Pythias of Kings County, whose especial guests its members are, at Myrtle Avenue Park. The regular business session will commence at 9 o'clock this morning. The session will probably continue three days, during which time the head-quarters of the Grand Officers are to be at the Pierrepont House, corner of Hicks and Montague streets, Brooklyn.

The officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows: John H. Meech, of Buffalo, Grand Chancellor; Frank P. Harder, of Castleton, V. G. C.; Robert Carpenter, of Matteawan, M. of E.; Frank W. George, of Poughkeepsie, G. K. R. S.; Charles Smith, of Elmira, G. G.; A. Richardson, of Utica, G. I. S.

There are also several visiting Grand officers from abroad, among whom are G. C. A. H. Hurlbut, of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; P. G. C. Blackburn, of Philadelphia, Penn.; and P. G. C. John W. Cole, of Troy, N. Y. In one of the carriages in the procession were Past Grand Officers Levy, Hayward, and Stimpson, who were among the first members of Rathbone Lodge No. 1, and who were sent to Washington in 1868 to form the Provincial Grand Lodge of the world, before there was a Grand Lodge in existence. At that time Rathbone Lodge was composed of seventy-five members, and bore the rank of No. 1; now there are 145 lodges in this State, with a membership of about 5,000, and a total membership in the United States of about 100,000.

In addition to the election of officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, there is another important matter of business on hand which is engaging the attention of the order, and over which considerable interest is manifested. It is the proposition to make private assessments on all the members of the order in the State, in case of the death of a brother, for the benefit of his widow or family. As the sum to which the friends of a deceased member are entitled is $1,000, this would make the assessment, provided there are 5,000 members in the State, twenty cents each, and if there were 10,000 members it would be only ten cents each.

The first business in order this morning being the election of officers, there was much interest manifested yesterday in the matter, and the claims of candidates were being vigorously pushed by their friends. Of candidates for Grand Chancellor, Frank W. Harder, of Castleton, present Vice Grand, seems to have the field to himself, while John L. Staats, of Albany; Nelson W. Young, of New-York; Lawrence Gilbert, of Brooklyn; E. B. New, of Troy; Charles Spencer, of Brooklyn; and Mr. Griffin, of Rochester, are named as candidates for Vice Chancellor. Frank W. George, the present incumbent, Mr. Van Bramer, of Ulster County, and John W. Cole, of Troy, are spoken of for Grand Keeper of Records and Seals. The candidates for Master of Exchequer are Robert Carpenter of Matteawan, and Henry Lohman, of New-York, while Fenton P. Mullins and Nelson Joiner, both of this City, are to run as opposition candidates for Grand Prelate.

During the parade yesterday, three men were overcome by the heat, but were kindly cared for by their brethren, and ultimately recovered. The name of one was McGuire, and another, Robert M. Clark, both of Press Lodge, of this City. The other was a visiting brother from New-Haven, Conn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

LIBERAL OPERATIONS IN COTTON—CONDITION OF THE PROVISION MARKET.

General business was seriously impeded by the reports of failures in the financial line, yesterday, especially by the important one of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, who were represented as having been extensively interested in cotton, and gravely embarrassed by the recent almost steady downward course of values of this staple. The operations in cotton were liberal, mainly for forward delivery, but at a further fall of about ⅜@7-16 cent per pound, under a decided pressure to sell, attended by unusual excitement.

Breadstuffs were much depressed through the earlier dealings yesterday, influenced by unfavorable reports from Europe and the West, and the rumors of trouble in the financial line locally. Flour declined 15@25 cents per barrel, wheat 3@5 cents, corn 2 cents, oats 2@3 cents a bushel on restricted movements. Toward the close Spring wheat rallied sharply, and for August arrivals bids were made rather higher than Monday's final quotations, stimulated by the advices of renewed rain storms at the West and of hardening values in the Chicago and European markets. Provisions were less active, pork higher, lard lower, naval stores and petroleum quoted dearer and more sought after; groceries firm and in fair demand; ocean freights moderately active, and ship-owners quite confident in their views as to rates, especially on grain room on berth and charter.

Produce movements toward the sea-board are yet much behind, as shown by the following statement of the quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide-water during the third week in July, in the years 1874 and 1875:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1874......	7,200	566,300	1,519,100	....
1875......	3,200	617,400	220,000	....
Dec....	4,000	Inc.. 51,100	Dec.. 1,299,100	....

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1874 and 1875, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1874.....	29,100	10,667,100	7,171,300	74,100
1875.....	23,600	5,933,200	1,782,500	....
Dec...	5,500	Dc.4,733,900	Dc.5,388,800	Dc.74,100

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 952,280 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of July in the years indicated:

Canal opened?	1873. May 15.	1874. May 5.	1875. May 18.
Flour, barrels......	56,900	29,100	23,600
Wheat, bushels......	5,914,300	10,667,100	5,933,200
Corn, bushels......	4,663,400	7,171,300	1,782,500
Barley, bushels......	22,200	74,100	....
Rye, bushels......	519,000	181,800	54,400
Oats, bushels......	1,358,400	1,167,300	936,700
Malt, bushels......	312,600	276,700	443,500
Feed, pounds......	2,915,900	102,800	99,600

REVENUE SEIZURES IN BROOKLYN.

Acting upon information received at the United States Supervisor's office in this City, Revenue Officers D'Clur, Whitlock, and Hawley visited the vinegar factory Nos. 8 and 10 Bergen street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and there seized an unregistered still of 500 gallons capacity, furnished with all the appliances necessary for the distillation of whisky. The property, which is worth about $5,000 was turned over to United States Marshal Harlow. Another unregistered still, of about 150 gallons capacity, also furnished with appliances for distillation, was seized on President street, near Van Brunt, and also turned over to United States Marshal Harlow. No arrests have thus far been made in either case.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

TEH NEW BUILDINGS TO GO UP AT ONCE—THE PLAN AND THE SITE.

The work of erecting the new buildings of Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn., has commenced, and will be steadily pushed forward. The *Courant* gives the following description:

The buildings embraced in the contracts are ten in number, and known respectively as the Dormitory block and the Lecture Room block, and are of equal dimensions, being each 296 feet in length by thirty-five feet in width, with projecting portions at the centre which serve to break in a most effective manner the continuous lines of cornice, roof, &c. These blocks, inclusive of a gateway, (an after consideration,) which will be located between them, will form the western line of the central quadrangle, the completed plan embracing two other "quads," one to the north and one south. The first mentioned building is three stories high, exclusive of the basement, which is eight feet in the clear. Each of the wings has three entrances, and is separated into three portions by the carrying up of party walls, which run through the roof and are coped with stones, thus forming an admirable prevention against the spreading of fire. Each of the divisions or "staircases" is planned for the accommodation of twelve students, there are two suites of rooms on each floor, a sitting-room in front (facing quadrangle) and bed-rooms in the rear looking westward. The rooms are well ventilated and well lighted, and the sitting-rooms are in every instance provided with open fire-places, ample closets are connected with all rooms and provision for coal has been made by means of a double closet. A sink is located in the hall on each floor, and near by is a dust-shaft running through to the basement. The basement of this building is divided into rooms for fuel and for water closets, bath-rooms, &c. The central portion of the Dormitory block is carried up one story higher than the wings of the building, and is planned principally for junior Professors' rooms, which are similarly arranged to the students' quarters, the rooms being, however, of larger dimensions, and provided with private baths. Externally, the Dormitory block will present façades of rock face ashlar of dark stone, relieved by light stone in the shape of bands courses, window and door dressings, copings, diaper work, &c. The cornices will be of stone and ornamental leaders of iron from the gutters above form pleasing features of the design. The roofs are of a high pitch, and the ridges are crowned with a tile of foreign manufacture.

The second building to be erected is the Lecture-room block, and, as above stated, is of equal dimensions with the block just described. The design is similar to the Dormitory block, (both being in the style known as the early French Gothic,) the treatment having especial reference to the needs and requirements of the structure and for this reason the windows in the building are of increased dimensions and the heights of the stories are greater. The central portion of the building is designed partly for the accommodation of junior Professors and also for students on the two upper floors, the wings provide lecture-rooms in both stories, (the block being two stories only in height with a high basement,) the south one being mostly occupied, for the present, by the library and the cabinet, the latter apartment extending from the basement through to the first floor, having a gallery temporarily occupying the place of the ground floor. The laboratory occupies a portion of the north wing and has adjoining rooms for apparatus, &c. The lecture-rooms are large, well-ventilated apartments, and on the first floor open truss work is left to view, and produces an effect both pleasing and attractive. The roofs of this building are, like those of the other block, of a high pitch, and, together with the dormer windows, are crowned with a tile in place of iron cresting. The gables of the roofs on the central portion are ornamented by finials of light stone, and the same material is used throughout the block in a manner similar to its use in the Dormitory block. Ash will be largely used in both buildings for interior finish, and oak will be the material for the outside doors, which are extremely plain in design, and are at the same time substantial in construction. It is intended to make use of sculpture for enrichment of the building, and eventually this characteristic of the style will be brought into prominence, the stone in the tympani of the doorways being "boasted" for the reception of carving, and like provision being made in other portions of the work. As is generally known, the design and plans for the new Trinity College buildings are from William Burgess, Esq., of London, England, and will be carried out under the immediate superintendence of Mr. F. H. Kimball, a resident architect of this city, by whom the desired modifications of the buildings have been made.

The site for the college at Rocky Hill extending from Vernon street along the ridge to New-Britain avenue has been inspected by Mr. Frederic L. Olmsted, landscape architect, of New-York, and laid out by his direction, Mr. G. K. Radford being the engineer. Some idea of the elevation of the site can be formed from the fact that the ground line of the buildings is on a level with the State-house clock. This level, 144.26, will be observed throughout the quadrangles, and also be adopted for the esplanade on the west. This esplanade will be formed in the rear of the central or great quad, and upon the present line of Summit street, which will be changed by carrying it further to the west, a descent of nine or ten feet being made, from which point roads will diverge to the north and south and lead down hill to the road running into New-Britain avenue. This change in street line affords an opportunity for the construction of a terrace which will connect above with the esplanade, and thus make a very imposing and picturesque feature in the laying out of the grounds. The north line of the buildings when the entire plan is carried out, will be nearly 300 feet from Vernon street, and the Dormitory block, which is to be immediately erected, will be located over 650 feet from this street, and will run south to the main gateway. The gateway will be in the centre of the main quad, and in front of it lies the esplanade above described. One of the approaches to the building will be made through the gateway from Summit street, and a driveway leading to the college from the east is to be laid out, connecting with Vernon street.

SMALL WAGES AND SMALL PROFITS.

The Boston *Globe* of Monday says: "The operatives of Fall River conclude that they would rather have the mills stop for a month than to accept another reduction of wages, and the managers of the corporations appear to feel certain that it would be for the interest of the stockholders to shut down rather than to continue running at the present rate of expense. Whether this sort of remedy is likely to effect a permanent cure of the difficulty which distresses manufacturers and their employés alike, is a question calling for very careful consideration from both. It depends largely on what is to be regarded as the real cause of the depression from which they are suffering, and what is the natural mode of relief. The question resolves itself into this: Whether it is better for both employers and employed to have spasmodically, for a few months at a time, better profits and better wages, or to have continually smaller profits and smaller wages. The matter is certain to equalize itself in the long run, and the reduction and loss will be made, taking the year through. Idleness cannot create anything, and the same amount of work will produce no more by being done in spasms of activity. The spasmodic method will, in fact, be the losing one, in case it is possible to come down to the minimum price, which shall secure a wider market, for that certainly cannot be secured by the policy of shutting down. If it is not possible to come down to that minimum and secure operatives who will work at the wages which it would necessitate, and if at the same time it is to be admitted that the bottom prices for cotton fabrics have not been reached and there is not to be a permanent recovery from the present figures, why, then, the only conclusion is, the business is overdone, and some of the concerns must fail and shut down permanently. Then both employers and employed will be thrown out of their present business to seek some other, which will be but another method of reaching the equilibrium which must come."

BOOT MONEY.

The Hartford *Post* relates a suggestive little story as follows: "Early in 1862 a youth named Fredrick Boyer found a $5 bill on the street and turned it over to Chief Chamberlin to be returned to the owner. In April of that year, no owner having appeared, the money was deposited in the Pratt Street Savings Bank to the credit of young Boyer, and remained undisturbed until 1873, when Boyer came to Mr. Chamberlin, saying that he needed a pair of boots and had no funds. He was given an order on Marcy, and a year later Mr. Chamberlin drew the expense of the boots from the deposit, which by this time had been increased to $9 77 by interest. To-day Boyer made his appearance again, with a demand for more boots, and went with the Chief to the savings bank, where he received $5 28. The money originally found had thus been of much more benefit than if he had retained and spent it, and several other boys whose interests have been looked after by Mr. Chamberlin in similar cases have now, with the original deposits and their own additions, some nice 'nest-eggs' laid away for the future. Though deposited in their own names, entries are made in the books stipulating that the money shall not be drawn without the acquiescence of Mr. Chamberlin, and this restriction has been of real advantage to the youngsters."

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.

The Williamsport (Penn.) *Gazette and Bulletin* says: "On Wednesday afternoon a little boy named Babcock, about ten years of age, residing near the saw mill of Mr. Samuel Caldwell, on Lycoming Creek, went out in the fields to gather raspberries, bare-footed. After wandering around through the bushes his attention was drawn to a fine bush of berries in a thicket and overhanging a large rock. The rock was partially covered with brush and broken limbs. He sprang on to the rock, landing with his right foot on a huge rattlesnake, which lay coiled up among the brush. Before he could recover and get away he was twice bitten in the calf of the leg. The little fellow, being terribly frightened, ran home, a distance of half a mile, to tell his father what had happened and obtain relief for his wounds. The father very foolishly compelled the boy to go back with him to the spot, before any attention had been given to his wounds, and the snake was killed. On returning home the limb was found to be very much swollen, and in the absence of a physician he was given a large quantity of whisky, which did not appear to affect him. Poultices of indigo and flour were applied to the wounds at regular intervals, and large doses of whisky were given him in hopes of counteracting the poison. A letter from Thomas Caldwell last evening, states that the boy is improving, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery."

RULES FOR RETURNING CURRENCY TO THE TREASURY.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTION ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The United States Treasurer has issued the following circular:

The observance of the annexed regulations in the transmission of currency to the Treasury is of the highest importance to the department, and will greatly facilitate the making of returns:

First—National-bank notes must not be inclosed with legal-tender notes or fractional currency.

Second—Legal-tender notes and fractional currency should be put up in separate packages, and not exceeding 8,000 notes should be sent in any one package. When the amount to be sent at one time exceeds that number of notes, the same should be put up in several packages of not exceeding 8,000 notes each, and marked A, B, C, &c., respectively.

Third—The money in each package should be as sorted by denominations, and put in paper straps (no strings or rubber bands) at least one inch in width. One hundred notes should be placed in each strap, and the strap should be plainly marked with the amount and denomination of the contents.

Fourth—A letter of advice or inventory describing the contents by parcels, and amounts and total footings written on not less than half a sheet of commercial note paper, should be inclosed with the packages. It must give the address of the party sending, and the disposition to be made of the proceeds, or how returns therefor shall be made.

Fifth—The package thus prepared should be sealed up in stout paper and addressed to the Treasurer of the United States. It should be plainly marked on the outside with the owner's name and full address, the amount inclosed, and the nature of the contents—whether legal tenders or fractional currency—the disposition to be made of the proceeds, and that the same is forwarded under the Government contract, thus:

Legal-tender notes. } As the case
Fractional currency. } may be.
Under Government contract with
Adams Ex. Co.
Treasurer United States,
Washington, D. C.

$——.

"Returns to be credited
5 per cent. account."
"Returns to be made in
currency," or other re-
quired disposition.

From John Smith,
Smithville, Va.

The very great labor thrown upon the Redemption Divisions of this office requires the strict observance of the above regulations, and to insure the safe and speedy transaction of business, compliance therewith is therefore required and expected.

THE OLD RUSH MANSION.

AN EXECUTOR'S SALE IN A PHILADELPHIA LANDMARK — INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

From the Philadelphia Times, July 27.

To-day at noon the auctioneer's hammer will sell, or perhaps withdraw from sale, the once home of Mme. Rush. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a noted man in his time. He was a physician by profession, and distinguished above his fellows, because of his courage and his intelligence. He died at an advanced age, full of honors, the esteem of friends, and all that makes life worth living for. He left behind him five children; James Rush, who embraced his father's profession; Richard, who became Attorney General of the State, Minister to France and to England, and was a candidate for the Presidency on the Anti-Masonic ticket; Samuel, once Recorder of the city; and William, also a physician; and a daughter, who married Henry J. Williams, who, at an advanced age, now enjoys in retirement the sober evening of a life spent in the intricate pursuits of the law. There was not a great deal of money possessed by Dr. Benjamin Rush, and, therefore, when young Dr. James married Phœbe Ann Ridgway, whose father was possessed of unlimited means, it was thought a good match. She was a fair, well-formed young woman, not particularly pretty, but attractive, with buoyant health. Her father was Jacob Ridgway, a Jerseyman by birth, who accumulated an immense fortune by mercantile ventures during the French revolution, part of which time he was United States Consul at Antwerp. Besides Mrs. Rush he had a daughter who was first a Mrs. Roach and afterward married Dr. Barton, since deceased, and a son John, who, with Mrs. Barton, now resides in Paris, and another son, who died in early manhood. Dr. James Rush, who married the girl full of life and health and strength, was a curious compound of eccentricities. The result was natural. Dr. Rush and Mrs. Dr. Rush, instead of being the mysterious one in such cases contemplated and intended by law human and divine, became two, and while living under the same roof, and enjoying each the esteem and friendship of the other, pursued alone their solitary ways. He devoted himself to his books and she became a leader of fashion, a queen of society, and lived this hot-house existence until, in a smothering room in a hotel at Saratoga, she, unattended by the care and love of kindred, even the kindness of friends, passed her life away.

The well-known Rush mansion on Chestnut street, above Nineteenth, was the creation of her taste; a very plain and almost ugly brick building it is without, and within more noticeable by the size of its rooms than from any adornment given them other than by the furniture and paintings. It was here that Mrs. Rush gave her weekly receptions during the Winter seasons from 12 to 3 o'clock, and occasionally balls. Here were gathered all that was brilliant and witty, and above all select, that Philadelphia in those old days could produce. From the Rush side of her house Mrs. Rush was entitled to be one of that mystic circle of democratic aristocrats for which since the days of William Penn, Philadelphia has been particularly famous, and, therefore, to have the *entree* to her receptions was in society like the accolade of a knight. Yet she was just in her selections, and was ever happy to be surrounded by artists and literary men of recognized ability, even if their purses were unladen. Of rare conversational powers, it was with such that she chose to exercise herself. As she grew old her affections seemed to go out toward young people, and she was always surrounded both here and at Saratoga by young men and maidens, to whom she was on more than one occasion a helping friend. To the Philadelphia of twenty years ago she was as well known as the vane of the State-house steeple. She was the recognized leader of Philadelphia fashion. Toward this position she struggled, and securing it she enjoyed its hollow honors without a rival until at seventy years of age she died.

A more desolate place than this abandoned house, West Chestnut street, it is hardly possible to find. On the upper floor is the room in which Dr. Rush, after a life devoted to the consumption of books, died and left behind him only a will marked all over with his peculiar idiosyncrasies. In it he termed the newspapers "the vehicles of disjointed thinking," a remark, if not true, at least original, and broke the hearts of the shareholders of the Philadelphia Library by offering them a million of money they could not touch without hurting themselves. There is a garden inclosed on either side by a high wall, lined with a conservatory, and at the fourth side by outhouses very prettily finished in a sort of Swiss style, are scattered bronzes, paintings, and statuary, gathered from the capitals of Europe, evidencing the great wealth, if not the taste, of the collector. This mansion, from the exterior, always draws the attention of the stranger as he passes out Chestnut street, for it differs, like its once master, from all its neighbors, with stiff, high balustrated steps and windows barricaded to the top with iron bars strong enough to fit a prison.

FATAL ERROR OF A CLERK.

A Washington telegram says that a very curious case has been discovered at the Treasury Department by the examination of some old accounts. A few days ago an officer of the War Department received notice from the Treasury that there was a balance of $1,600 in his favor on an old account. This officer knew that no such balance was due him, and caused an examination of the origin of the account to be made. The discovery was then made that by an error in accounting many years ago this amount had been deducted from the account of an officer in another department where it properly belonged and credited to this officer of the War Department. This discovery explains a very lamentable suicide which occurred about the time this original error was made. The officer from whose account this sum had been wrongly deducted was charged with a defalcation of that amount. He was not able to prove his innocence and took his own life. The accounts are said to clearly show that the suicide is due to the criminal error of some clerk in the war days.

INNOCENT BIGAMY.

At a recent term of the Washington County Court, the case of The People against Florence Jones, an indictment for bigamy, was tried. The prisoner was married in 1870, at Fairhaven, Vt., to one Jones, and in February last to one Shaw, in Hebron, N. Y. She entered into her second marriage on the strength of a decree of divorce which she had obtained in Rutland. This divorce, which she supposed to be legal and valid, was nothing more than a mock decree drawn up by a man then practicing law in Rutland. The court directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

DECISION OF SURROGATE HUTCHINGS—HE DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE PETITIONER.

Surrogate Hutchings delivered a decision yesterday in the matter of the estate of the late James Taylor, on the petition of George Jones against Edward H. Tracy, in favor of the petitioner. It will be remembered that Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Rufus J. Beardslee argued the case for the petitioner, and Mr. Charles Tracy and Mr. Charles Edward Tracy for the Executor of the Taylor estate. The following is the decision in full:

In the Matter of the Estate of James B. Taylor, deceased, on the petition of George Jones against Edward H. Tracy, Executor &c.

THE SURROGATE:—The prayer of the petition is, principally, to restrain the Executor, Mr. Tracy, from making, or attempting to make, a sale or transfer of one certain share of the stock of the NEW-YORK TIMES Association, forming a part of a certificate for ten shares originally issued to James B. Taylor; the certificate, itself, being in the possession of Mr. Tracy, but the whole standing, since January, 1872, to and at the time of Mr. Jones' contract of purchase, on the books of the Association in the name of "Laura S. Taylor, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of James B. Taylor, deceased;" and the petition further prays that the Executor, Mr. Tracy, be required to surrender the original certificate, to the end that a certificate for the one share, in question, may be issued to the petitioner.

The claim of the petitioner is founded on a written agreement of purchase made by him of the Executrix, Mrs. Taylor, on the 30th day of March, 1874, for the sum of $12,000, on account of which a payment was, after the expiration of ten days, made, as provided in the contract, and other payments have been regularly made thereon to the Executrix, to the present time, pursuant to the terms of the agreement; which payments amount to about half the entire purchase price.

The application is opposed by the Executor, Mr. Tracy, upon various grounds; among others, a denial of the power of the Executrix to make such a sale and that it is consequently invalid; and also, that the consummation of the contract would be prejudicial to the interests of the estate, for the reason, that the Executor has, lately, had an offer of $150,000 for the entire ten shares, as a whole.

It does not appear that the Executor, Mr. Tracy, in this opposition, is supported by creditors, or by any other parties interested in the estate, whether regarded as a case of *testacy* or *intestacy*; while on the other hand, the Executrix, who is the widow of the decedent, and under the Will, (yet in controversy,) the principal legatee, now unites in the application of the petitioner; and by her most positive oath sustains all his material allegations in respect of the purchase, and otherwise in support of his petition;—and no opposition thereto, or intervention, is made by or on behalf of Mrs. Howland, the only other person, besides the widow, interested, to any comparatively important extent, as legatee or next of kin, in the estate.

Whether the consummation of the sale of the one share of stock referred to, would be beneficial to the estate, viewed with reference to the offer of $150,000 for the entire ten shares, it is not material to discuss, if the contract of sale of the one share was valid, to bind the estate, at the time it was made; yet it does appear, affirmatively, that the consideration of $12,000, agreed to be paid for it, was the highest price that had ever been previously paid for a share of the stock.

On examination of the case fully, I am satisfied of the authority, in law, of the Executrix to make the contract referred to, with the petitioner; and that such contract was made in good faith, and was absolute in its character, and not intended as a pledge or collateral security, for loans or advances thereon, or otherwise; and that the terms of said contract have been regularly fulfilled on the part of the purchaser, to the present time. It also now appears that the balance of the purchase money is payable, and will be paid, as soon as the one share can be transferred to the purchaser. The stock, referred to, is not, as such, distinguishable in its nature from other personal property, in respect of the legal power of one of several Executors, to sell or dispose of the same, or to contract therefor. There is no evidence before me, in my judgment, impugning or impeaching the good faith or sound discretion of the Executrix in making the contract of sale; and the claims of creditors of the estate are so pressing, as well as large in amount, as to call upon this court, very properly I think, to afford such aid in the administration as will contribute towards the payment of debts; while for reasons stated herein, it is obvious that the estate cannot avail itself of the offer of $150,000, for the ten shares of stock, which is in excess of the number now belonging to the estate, as the offer made is for the *entirety*.

The Executor has deemed it his duty to present, in opposition, all such facts and circumstances as he considered material, but which have failed to convince me that any reason, in law, or otherwise, exists, rendering it improper to make such order or decree upon the petition, as is prayed for, especially as the same will facilitate the administration of the estate in the payment of debts; and there seems good reason why a party contracting with an Executrix, within the scope of her authority, on the faith of letters testamentary issued by this court, should be allowed to invoke its aid, either to prevent a threatened injury by a co-executor, or to secure the fulfillment of a contract so properly made.

There is no question now before me as between the Executrix and the petitioner. The Executor alone opposes the relief asked for; and to deny the application, as it is claimed by counsel for the Executor should be done, would, in effect, be to disregard sworn facts constituting a case for relief, without sufficient contradictory evidence, or proof of any bad faith on the part of either party to the transaction, and thereby commit, or suffer an injustice to be done to the petitioner, against the will of an Executrix, of co-equal power and discretion, in law, with the Executor, and against her wishes, as a large beneficiary of the estate, and without opposition from Mrs. Howland, the only other person, besides creditors, whom it is material now to consider as interested in the estate, and when there is no reason to doubt the sufficiency of the entire estate to pay all its debts, and creditors will not be subjected to loss, in consequence of an order granting the relief sought for by the petitioner.

By statute, it is my province to direct and control the conduct of Executors and Administrators; so in this case I regard it as competent for me to direct the co-executor of the contracting Executrix to do whatsoever may be needful to realize to the estate the balance of the consideration money under the contract made with the petitioner, but which he cannot be required to pay, and is unwilling to pay in full, without a proper transfer of the one share in question on the books of the TIMES Association; and that transfer cannot be made, or a certificate issued, to the petitioner, without a surrender of the original certificate for the ten shares, of which the one share forms a part. That certificate being in the hands of the Executor, Mr. Tracy, it is therefore my duty to make an order that it be surrendered by him to the TIMES Association, or delivered to the Executrix, for the purpose of a transfer of the share purchased by the petitioner, and the issue of a new certificate for the remaining nine shares, as belonging to the estate.

An order may be submitted by either party, on two days' notice, to the other, for settlement under this decision.

The injunction heretofore issued on the petition, as to the Executor, Mr. Tracy, is, meanwhile, in all respects to continue in force.

PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Aaron Jacobs was brought before Judge Westbrooke in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for his discharge from imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail. It appeared that in proceedings had in the Superior Court the petitioner was ordered to pay over certain trust funds, and not obeying the order of the court, was brought up for contempt by the parties interested in the money ordered to be paid. Judge Freedman, before whom the contempt proceedings were brought, held Jacobs to be guilty of disobeying the order of the court, and for this ordered his imprisonment for thirty days and to pay a fine of $250. He further ordered that he pay the additional sum originally ordered to be paid by him, $2,068 29, together with a counsel fee of $150 and $252 25 costs, in all $2,470 54, and to remain in prison until this sum be paid.

Mr. S. H. Crook, counsel for the motion, urged it on the ground that the order of commitment involved two distinct proceedings—the one to punish for contempt, and the other to enforce a civil remedy. In this, he claimed, the Judge had exceeded his jurisdiction, as well as in including counsel fee in the amount to be paid. These were cumulative punishments, and while the prisoner was ready to pay the amount which he had been adjudged to have damaged the party prosecuting the proceedings, he was not willing to have the latter's counsel fee included, and thought he ought to have the other fine and imprisonment remitted.

Mr. E. Bainbridge Smith, in opposition to the motion to discharge the prisoner, contended that the counsel fee was properly included in the amount ordered to be paid; that even if not properly included, this might be a proper subject for review on appeal, but not to be considered in this proceeding; that proceedings for contempt, or a commitment under the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction were not reviewable on a writ of habeas corpus. This last point Judge Westbrook said he would consider conclusive were it not for the Tweed decision by the Court of Appeals. He would, he continued, withhold his decision in the case until Thursday.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM FELLOWES.

The will of the late William Fellowes, who left property in this City, Staten Island, and Louisiana of the estimated value of about $3,000,000, was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The testator leaves his property in parcels amounting in value from $10,000 to nearly $200,000 to be divided among his children, grandchildren, and other relatives. The will is printed in pamphlet form, and has five codicils.

THE IHL MALPRACTICE CASE.

The woman known as Mme. Ihl, under indictment for malpractice, was brought before Judge Westbrook yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ had been sued out by prisoner's counsel for the purpose of procuring her discharge or else a reduction in the amount of bail. She was arrested, her counsel said, in March last, and her bail fixed at $10,000, but although constantl insisting on being tried, she had not up to the present been brought to trial. In June last an application was made to Recorder Hackett to reduce the amount of bail, and he had promised to reduce it to $5,000 if she was not tried in July. She had not been so tried, and now, counsel insisted, she should either be discharged or her bail reduced to $2,500. Mr. Dana, who appeared to represent the District Attorney, could give no reason why the prisoner had not been tried, and, under these circumstances, Judge Westbrook thought bail should be reduced to $2,500, and he so ordered.

COURT NOTES.

Manuel Cortez, a Spanish cigar peddler, was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday, to answer a charge of selling unstamped cigars on Second avenue, near Fifty-second street.

Edward McLaughlin, who was tried for manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and in whose case the jury could not agree upon a verdict, was released yesterday on giving $2,500 bail at the District Attorney's office. George J. Smith, No. 11 Chambers street, became his bondsman.

Ex-Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, submitted to Judge Spaulding, of the same court, yesterday, affidavits of a Deputy Sheriff and a juror charging an attempt on the part of George M. Flanders to influence some of the jurors in his favor in a case brought by him against Commodore John G. Glasson. Judge Spaulding deferred action in the matter indefinitely.

In the case in which David Lawson, the first mate, and three of the crew of the American brig Mary Chilton, were charged with stealing the vessel and running her out of the port of San Andreas, United States Commissioner Shields held yesterday that the evidence showed that Lawson was the ringleader in the proceeding, and held him to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. The others were held to appear against him as witnesses.

The question of the removal of Mr. William G. Annan and Mrs. Maria A. Lemon, the executor and executrix under the will of Stacy Pitcher, was resumed before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Counsel for Mrs. Lemon said that she had not yet been served with an order to show cause why she should not be removed. The Surrogate said that he felt disposed to issue an attachment against Mr. Annan for not having filed a statement, and he subsequently issued it, making it returnable on Monday next.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Thomas Crooke was yesterday held to answer in default of $1,000 by Justice Morgan, of the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of burglary made by George Metz, of No. 6 Jackson street.

The case in which Philip Ryan and George Miller are charged with an assault upon the woman calling herself Mrs. Louisa Merritt was called up again yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, and was adjourned over to 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Louis Schrader, employed as book-keeper by Martin Freison, of No. 106 Second avenue, was committed in default of $300 bail by Justice Duffy, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling goods belonging to his employer.

On an affidavit made by Mr. Anthony Comstock, Albert Reimann, a boy seventeen years old, who said he was a printer, residing at No. 179 East Broadway, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of printing and having in his possession, with intent to sell, a quantity of improper cards.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Justices Kilbreth, Wandell, Flammer, Duffy, Otterburg and Morgan were present, Judge Kilbreth in the chair. The principal business transacted was the extension of the present term—which was to expire on the 1st of September—to the 1st of November, at which time the yearly reports are made out. This extension of time was made so as to enable the Justices to carry out their plans for the Summer vacation.

THE CASE OF ANNIE SMALL.

The adjourned hearing in the case of Annie Small, on writ of certiorari, was again before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. As already published, Mrs. Small, who was a prominent witness before the Police Investigating Committee, was committed on a charge of perjury preferred by Capt. McCullough. It is claimed by Mr. John D. Townsend, on behalf of Mrs. Small, that the testimony did not warrant her commitment. The question arose as to whether the court, under a statutory writ of certiorari, could review the testimony on which the commitment was made, or whether he was bound to sustain the commitment if regular upon its face. Mr. Townsend cited a number of cases which he claimed sustained the right of the Judge to look into the testimony. Mr. Dana, in opposition, said he would like some time to furnish opposing authorities. Judge Westbrook said the question was an important one, and he therefore granted an adjournment to Thursday, (to-morrow.) In the course of the discussion Mr. Townsend said he desired to impress on the court the necessity of having some protection for the witnesses in this Police investigation. This prisoner was not alone subject to this oppression. Another witness had been taken out of his cell at night, and assaulted and badly beaten by a Police officer.

THE KEEPERS OF THE CONCERT-SALOONS DISCHARGED ON BAIL.

The Commissioners of Excise refused licenses to Edward Peterson, of No. 149 Chatham street; Charles Melius, of No. 151 Chatham street; Andrew Peterson, of No. 165 Chatham street; William Guttzkow, of No. 157 Chatham street; Christopher Schmidt, of No. 107 Chatham street; Mary Hansen, of No. 2 Chambers street, and Louis Reckle, of No. 118 Bowery, on the ground that they kept disorderly houses. They sold liquor after this decision, and were all arrested on Monday night, as reported in THE TIMES, and were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the charge of selling liquor without license. They all gave bail to answer. A large number of inmates and visitors of the saloons were discharged with a severe reprimand.

IMPROPER PUBLICATIONS.

On complaint of Mr. Anthony Comstock, J. A. Lant, late of Toledo, Ohio, was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday on a charge of mailing an improper publication, called "the Toledo *Sun*." George Francis Train, who had scurrilous letters in the paper, addressed to Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and Miss Bessie Turner, was present, and told Mr. Comstock that he would assume the responsibility of part of the publication. The examination of Lant was set down for 2 o'clock this afternoon, and he was committed in default of $5,000 bail. Mr. Comstock stated that Lant had been convicted in Toledo on the charge of publishing the paper there, and had been fined $500, after which he came to this City.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Sommer vs. Sommer.—Order Confirming Referee's report and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Granted. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Von Gemmerea vs. Gemmerea.—Motion denied, with leave to renew upon further proof.

Knet tel vs. Cole.—Referee's report confirmed and decree settled.

Von Herman vs. Dailey.—Motion denied without costs.

Schalk vs. Riss.—Although defendant has greater number of witnesses I credit the plaintiff's affidavits. Motion denied with $50 costs to abide event.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Nos.
39—Industrial Exhibition Co. vs. Morgenthau.
76—Nelson vs. Tiwing.
97—Butler Savings Bank vs. Hart.
49—Fongers vs. Maunce.
53—Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.
79—Lozier vs. Nelson. (Two motions.)
90—Matter of J. J. Tinelli, Attorney.
109—Steven vs. Serra.

Nos.
136—Rainsford vs. Conklin, &c.
168—Liebert vs. Wallace.
171—Armstrong vs. Foss.
174—Rose vs. Dewey.
179—The Comptoir D' Es Compte De Paris vs. Everett.
180—Phœnix Park Coal Co. vs. Henry B. Schipper, &c.
182—Plessner vs. Ward.

THE EFFECTS OF RUM.

Francis Ecaissin, a Frenchman, and Peter Peba a, an Italian, were arrested on Monday for being drunk, and were taken before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday morning, where they were fined $5 each. Upon hearing his sentence the Italian produced a metal watch, which he offered to sell for sufficient money to pay his fine. Upon seeing the timepiece the Frenchman at once claimed it, and said it had been stolen from him on the previous evening, together with $7. The Italian denied ever having seen him, and said he had purchased the watch from a man whom he had met in Washington square. The Justice then held him to answer in default of $500 bail, and the Frenchman was sent to jail for five days, as he was unable to pay his fine.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Mr. John Livingston, in person, and as attorney for Josiah Richards, has given notice to the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, that on the first Monday of August next a motion will be made before the Supreme Court, Special Term, for an order vacating and setting aside an alleged election held on the 13th inst., for seventeen Directors of the Erie Railway Company, and that a new election for seventeen Directors for said company be held pursuant to law.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

RATE OF MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

TESTING THE QUALITY OF MILK—THE DEATH RATE LAST WEEK—SMALL-POX STATISTICS.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, with President Chandler in the chair, and a large amount of important business was transacted. Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, made a general report upon small-pox, with especial reference to the management of Riverside Hospital, which is reserved for that disease. The conclusions from this report are to the effect that New-York has not suffered so much from this epidemic as other cities, and that although some improvements are yet needed the means of the City for isolating and caring for the disease are equal to ordinary emergencies.

Several resolutions of importance were adopted. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That application be made to the Board of Police for the use of two scavenger carts, with drivers, and of two Policemen of the Sanitary company, for the purpose of removing impure, unsound, unwholesome, and decayed fruits and vegetables, with the privilege of using the garbage scows for dumping the same; a similar application to the Board of Police having been granted in 1873, and having proved greatly beneficial as a sanitary measure.

The Sanitary Committee presented a table prepared in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, showing the weekly mortality since 1866. From this it appears there has been no increase in diarrheal diseases among children, during the month of July, as compared with 1874.

President Chandler presented a report on the milk trade. The report showed the names of the owners of milk farms, where they tested the quality and temperature of milk in the Spring on the different farms located on the line of the Harlem Railroad, as follows:

	Temperature.	Quality.				
T. Purdy	60	106	108	104	108	....
F. D. Brown	60	102	104	106	....	....
Norman Mead	60	106	100	110	108	108
Charles Bailey	60	100	100	104	104	....
Alfred B. Mead	66	100	100	102	102	....
William H. J. Howe	70	106	106	106	....	....

The following was adopted:

The Sanitary Committee, having noticed articles in some of the daily papers reflecting on the ambulance corps and the vaccinating corps—written by Drs. Fuller-Walker and C. F. Ringler—directed the Sanitary Superintendent to request their attendance in order to make complaints, and be examined with reference to their knowledge of these matters, and to allow these officers to present such defense as was right.

Dr. Walker simply writes referring to the papers and certain cases, but fails to give names or dates so that the cases could be investigated. Dr. Ringler has failed to make any response. The Sanitary Committee regrets that these gentlemen are unwilling or unable to present any evidence which can be sifted; and that such reports, while doing no good, interfere with the efforts of this board to prevent the spread of small-pox, and tend seriously, by prejudicing people against vaccination, to keep up the disease.

THE RATE OF MORTALITY.

Dr. Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report:

There were 955 deaths reported in this City during the week ending last Saturday, the 24th inst. Forty-four of these were deaths which occurred in the previous week, in which the actual mortality amounted to 934. The mean temperature was 72.6° Fahrenheit, and the average humidity equal to 69-100 of total saturation of the atmosphere. The mean temperature in the previous four weeks was 75°. The increase of mortality during these five successive weeks has occurred under this almost uniform temperature, which has averaged nearly 75°, and only on a few days has the heat reached 90°. Though this mean of the day and night temperature is only a small fraction higher than that of the average of the corresponding period in the past five years, its almost unbroken continuity has produced a large increase of infant mortality.

The 652 infant deaths last week and 648 in the previous week gave the total excess of the mortality for this period. The greater portion of this excess occurs in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, (south of Fourteenth street,) and in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, (above Fourteenth street,) while the death-rate in the charitable institutions remains unusually small.

The death-rate last week was equal to 46.85 per 1,000 yearly, and in the week ending on the 17th inst. it was equal to 45.81 per 1,000. In the latter week Brooklyn reported its rate as being 37.53 per 1,000; Boston, 24.68; Baltimore, 28.68; Cincinnati, 35.20; Cleveland, 44.11, (82.92 per cent. of its total mortality being of children under five years of age;) Philadelphia, 33.45; Chicago, 41.73; Washington, D. C., 29 per 1,000.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported to this bureau for the week ending July 24, 1875:

Week ending July 17.—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 21; measles, 26; diphtheria, 55; small-pox, 102; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 8.

Week ending July 24.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 24; measles, 20; diphtheria, 64; small-pox, 95; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

SMALL-POX.

The Sanitary Committee made the following report:

The Sanitary Committee desire to present a short report on the condition of the City with reference to small-pox during the past two months. Table No. 1 shows the number of cases occurring each week since the last report, the number of deaths in hospital, the number of cases, as far as can be ascertained, treated at their homes, and the number of deaths among these:

Week ending.	Small-pox	Deaths at Riverside hospital	Deaths in City	Isolated cases, including deaths first reported, removed cases, and absconded	Removals to hospitals
May 22	111	17	25	47	64
May 29	117	13	25	36	81
June 5	126	26	13	26	100
June 12	97	25	19	36	61
June 19	123	18	14	28	95
June 26	113	24	23	31	82
July 3	82	33	10	31	51
July 10	116	18	26	38	78
July 17	102	19	19	33	69
July 24	95	14	14	28	67
Total	1,082	208	186	334	748

A far larger number die of those treated at home compared with the number dying under hospital treatment. It is not safe to discontinue the vaccinating corps as yet; and it will be necessary to obtain money from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in order to continue the corps for the month of August.

Relative Percentages of Deaths on Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Patients from Jan. 20 to June 30, 1875.

	Total from Jan. 20 to June 30, 1875.		
	Patients.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
Vaccinated	1,117	252	22.55
Unvaccinated	*220	†116	52.72
No history	122	52	42.62
Total	1,459	420	28.78

*Includes 22 patients vaccinated within twelve days prior to sickness.

†Of these 97, or 83.62 per cent., were under five years of age.

A resolution was adopted asking for an additional appropriation of $5,000 to continue the work of vaccination. After getting through all this work and transacting a large amount of routine business in addition, the board adjourned until Friday.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

The body of Mr. S. N. Robbins, carpet merchant, of No. 261 Canal street, was found in the Central Park, near One Hundred and First street, early yesterday morning by Lieut. Corcoran and Detective Tully of the Park Police. He had committed suicide some time during the previous night by shooting himself through the head, and a revolver was found beside him. Mr. Robbins was about fifty years old, and has for many years been known in the carpet business, more especially as an extensive dealer in fancy mattings. He resided with his family at the Grand Central Hotel. Of late Mr. Robbins met with heavy losses in his business, and this, in addition to suffering from a most painful and incurable disease, is supposed to have actuated him in committing suicide. On Monday he left his place of business, and an hour or two after his son Howard received a letter from him announcing his intention to commit suicide, and telling him that when he received it he would be no more. The young man at once drove to Police Head-quarters and stated the facts to Inspector Dilks, who caused a telegraphic alarm to be sent to all the City Precincts, describing the appearance of Mr. Robbins, and ordering his arrest and detention wherever found. A sharp look-out was kept through the City on Monday evening by the Police; but Mr. Robbins was not seen until his body was discovered by the Park Police yesterday morning. His life was insured for $10,000 in a City company. On the discovery of the body, Coroner Woltman was notified, and gave a permit for its removal to an undertaking establishment, where Deputy Coroner Cushman will make a post-mortem examination to-day.

SALE OF HORSES.

The regular weekly sale of trotting and carriage horses at Messrs. Van Tassel and Kearney's, which was held yesterday, was largely attended by purchasers. The sale was a success in every particular, as every animal named in the catalogue was sold off at a good price. Following is a list of the horses sold, with prices: A six-year old gray carriage-horse, $167 50; bay mare, fifteen and one half hands high, seven years old, for $115; fine bay mare, sired by Abdallah, Jr., dam, a Patchen mare, fifteen and three quarters hands high and seven years, old, $100; George, a beautiful bay Hambletonian trotting horse, seven years old, $267 50; bay trotting-horse, Mike Goodwin, sired by Second Hambletonian, dam, a thoroughbred Morgan mare, $322; an elegant team of family carriage-horses, $475; a stylish bay trotting mare, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam, an American Star mare, brought $610. In the family department a sorrel carriage-horse was sold for $100; a team of bay carriage-horses for $300; a brown trotting-mare, $110; a sorrel carriage-horse, $140, and a brown carriage-horse for $130. Three other carriage-horses were sold for $110, $140, and $150, respectively.

THE POLICE BOARD.

DETECTIVE ELDER'S SERVICES AT SARATOGA—AN UNSAFE STATION-HOUSE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was read from J. H. Breslin & Co., of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, requesting that, by the courtesy of the board, Detective William G. Elder might be permitted to remain at the hotel during the rush of the season, for the protection of the guests, who are mainly residents of this City. The communication called the attention of the board to the valuable services rendered by Detective Elder at Saratoga during past years, his peculiar aptitude for the duty required of him, and his knowledge of the hotel, which now contains 1,200 guests. Commissioner Disbecker was in favor of granting the request, but Commissioner Voorhis contended that Detective Elder should not be allowed any pay while performing such duty at Saratoga. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. An application for five days' extra leave of absence made by Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, in order to recruit his health, was allowed, without pay. A number of applications from other officers, asking extra leaves of absence, were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. A communication was received from the Superintendent of Buildings announcing that the Seventh Precinct Station-house, Nos. 245 and 247 Madison street, had been reported to him as unsafe and dangerous to human life. Commissioner Voorhis said that he had requested two practical builders to examine the station-house and report as to its security, as his experience had led him to believe the reports made to the Superintendent of Buildings were not always justified by facts. Commissioner Smith stated that he wished to call the attention of the board to a matter which had come under his personal observation. He had inspected Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, from First avenue to the East River, and had found that the streets were being used by one John Bogan as a stone-yard. Large blocks of unhewn and undressed stone choked up the streets, preventing business travel, and causing an accumulation of garbage and stagnant water. Since May 25, 1875, forty-one complaints of this most flagrant violation of the City ordinances had been made against Bogan by the Police of the Eighteenth Precinct to the Corporation Counsel, and no action had been taken by that official. He moved that the Chief Clerk prepare a tabular statement of the complaints made against Bogan by the Police on which the Corporation Counsel had not acted, and that such statement be forwarded to the Mayor for consideration and action. The motion was adopted. Commissioner Smith then moved that Patrolmen Foley and Mooney, of the Sanitary Squad, be transferred to precincts and remanded to post duty. In making the motion the Commissioner called the attention of the Board to the fact that at the last meeting of the board a letter had been received from a patrolman stating that Officers Foley and Mooney had attended the picnic given for the benefit of ex-Officer Gerald Gaffney, at the Sixty-third Street Park. The question was about being put, when Commissioner Voorhis moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Commissioner Smith said he could not see the utility of such a measure. In reference to the man Gaffney, the illegal payment of money intended for some person his superior in the department, now unknown to the board, was clearly traced during the trial of Capt. Killalea before the board. The attendance of Mooney and Foley at a picnic for the benefit of Gaffney was an open indignity offered to the Board of Police, which, as far as he was concerned, he intended to thrust back and punish. If the Board of Police had no power to punish the members of their force, their office was extremely limited. Commissioner Voorhis said that, while he would as swiftly resent and punish any indignity offered the board as the member who made the motion, he preferred to act calmly. He had no knowledge beyond the statement in the communication from the officer that Mooney and Foley did attend the picnic, or whether they did so by the orders of their superior officers, or whether the picnic was given for Gaffney's benefit. He thought the matter had better be referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Commissioner Disbecker thought that Commissioner Smith's motion should prevail. President Matsell asked Commissioner Smith why the matter could not be referred to the committee. Commissioner Smith said he did not want it there, as he was afraid it would remain there. The vote was then taken on Commissioner Voorhis' reference, which was lost, Commissioners Smith and Disbecker voting in the negative. A vote was then taken on Commissioner Smith's original motion, which was also lost, Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis voting against it, thus leaving a dead-lock in the board. The meeting was then adjourned.

MAYOR WICKHAM AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

In an interview a few days since, Mayor Wickham is reported to have stated that the immense sums of money said to have been spent by John Morrissey for the support of the Democratic Party, must have been expended by that gentleman—if expended at all—in the attempt to obtain control of the District Attorney's office, Police Department, and court of criminal jurisdiction. The figure-head whom John Kelly is fond of styling "my Mayor," continues:

> "It is a fact very well known that, in spite of the hundreds of indictments found against policy-shops and other gambling hells, the public rarely or never hear of a prosecution. Such indictments, however, enable the District Attorney to assert a certain control over these classes, and it is said that such influences have been constantly used to extort large sums of money and political services from these victims."

This statement is not borne out by the fact. In the first place, as is well-known, nearly all complaints for keeping gambling-houses or policy-shops are disposed of in the Police Courts or Special Sessions, and never find their way to the District Attorney's office or Grand Jury room. In the few cases, (not hundreds,) sent to the District Attorney, indictments have been promptly found, and the accused brought to trial. Several are now undergoing penal servitude, while the prosecution of others has been withdrawn only on their solemn promise in open court to give up the pursuit of gambling and policy playing. A letter from a convict at present undergoing a term of imprisonment for gambling, begging for the interference of the District Attorney with a view to obtaining a pardon, received by Mr. Phelps, a few days since, bears ample testimony to the severity with which gamblers, unfortunate enough to come before the higher criminal courts, have been dealt with. The District Attorney's office, during the administration of Mr. Phelps, has been conducted in a manner which places the admistration of the party to which the Mayor belongs at a very serious disadvantage, and makes it ashamed to examine its own record. The Legislative Committee on Crime, which is now sitting, is invited to examine thoroughly the operations of this important department, and satisfy itself of the absurdity of such statements as those uttered by Mayor Wickham.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The session of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday was mainly spent in the examination of plans previously received. Dr. Newbrough sent in a model of his suspended railroad, illustrating the plans previously submitted. Nicholas Nolan submitted a plan for a double-track road, the cars to run under the track, the wheels resting above it. He proposes to use compressed air as a motor, alleging that he has perfected machinery that will admit of its being successfully applied. William Schnebly sent in a plan for a double track, resting upon single columns to be placed in the centre of the streets. The full plans and specifications of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad were received by the commission, together with a communication stating that if the commission should require the road to be constructed according to the plans sent in, they had secured the necessary capital to complete it within the time fixed by the charter. They asked for some modifications in the plans, and stated that the road specified could be completed sooner than any other that had been proposed. The company was informed that the commission would give them a hearing upon any day after next Monday that they might designate. The Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad Company will have a hearing before the Commissioners on Friday.

A STATUE TO O'CONNELL.

The Commissioners of Public Parks at their meeting yesterday considered a petition from various Irish societies of this City asking for a suitable site for the erection of a statue to Daniel O'Connell in Central Park. The prayer of the petition was granted, and a piece of ground between the first two trees on the east side of the mall and south of the concert grounds, was set aside for that purpose. The gentlemen who have the statue in charge and the delegates from the Irish societies who were present express themselves as highly pleased with the selection made by the Commissioners.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Francis O'Neill, a boy fifteen years old, living at No. 705 Ninth avenue, with two companions yesterday morning got on a freight-train of the Hudson River Railroad, in order to steal a ride down town. At Canal and Greenwich streets the freight trains pass under the track of the Elevated Railroad, the sleepers of which are but a few feet above the roofs of the freight cars. While passing under the Elevated Railroad young O'Neill caught hold of a sleeper, and raised himself up by his arms, intending to drop on the roof of a succeeding freight-car. Instead of doing so, however, he fell between two cars, and the remainder of the freight-train passed over his body, mangling it almost beyond recognition. The remains of the unfortunate lad were removed to his late residence, and Coroner Woltman notified to hold an inquest. Catching hold of the sleepers of the Elevated Railroad is a common practice with the number of boys who steal rides on the Hudson River freight trains.

BURGLARS DRIVEN OFF.

ATTEMPTED RAID BY FIVE BURGLARS ON A CORNWALL HEIGHTS RESIDENCE—THE COACHMAN FIRES ON THEM—ONE WOUNDED—THE REST CARRY HIM AWAY.

The Newburg *Journal* says that at 2:30 o'clock on Monday morning five burglars attempted to enter the residence of Mr. Powers, on Cornwall Heights, but were driven away by the colored coachman, Mr. Jackson, who fired on them with a double-barreled shot-gun, and wounded at least one of the would-be robbers. It seems that at the hour named, Jackson, who occupies a room in the residence, hearing a suspicious noise outside, got up and looked out. He was the more watchful because burglaries had been attempted in the neighborhood before. A system of alarms with horns and guns had been adopted by the owners of the few houses on the Heights, so that if one was attacked help could soon be obtained from the others. Jackson got his double-barreled shot-gun, which was loaded, and looking from the window, that had been left open, saw five men emerge from the brush. Two of them left the others and came and stood under his window. Seeing that it was open, one of the two beckoned to the three to approach. Jackson fired one barrel of his gun at the three and they threw up their hands and yelled. Whether he hit any of them or not he does not know. The two who were under his window then started to return to their comrades, when he fired the other barrel at them, they being only twenty-five or thirty feet distant at the time. One of them dropped and shrieked with pain so that he was heard at the houses of Messrs. Ledoux and Matthiessen. The four burglars carried off their wounded man. His hat was left behind, and an examination showed that about fifty of the shot (the gun was loaded with fine bird shot) had penetrated the hat, and there is little doubt that the fellow was severely injured. When the first shot was fired the inmates were aroused, and soon there was a full chorus with the horn signals, and this served to hasten the movements of the burglars, who wasted no time in getting out of the vicinity. Just before daylight a boat containing several men was seen crossing the river at Cornwall Landing, and it is supposed that they were the foiled burglars, making their way back to Cold Spring.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Flour—Buyers and sellers apart; no transactions; nominally 25c. lower. Wheat excited and higher; unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 17@$1 18; No. 2 do., $1 17 bid, spot; has sold at $1 13⅞, August; closed at $1 17½; September, $1 17; No. 3 do., $1 09½@$1 11; Rejected, 95c. Corn—Demand chiefly speculative; prices higher; market active, irregular; No. 2 Mixed, 70⅝c.@70¾c., spot; 71⅛c. bid, August; 72⅜c. bid, September; Rejected, 65½c.@66c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 nominally 52c., spot; 50½c., July; 40¾c., August; 38c., September. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 Spring, spot, nominal; $1 04¾@$1 05, September; $1 04¾, October. Rye neglected. Pork buoyant but unsettled; $20 60@$20 65, spot; $20 80, September. Lard—Full prices asked, but no demand; $13 40, spot; $13 62½, September. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c. Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear do., 12c. Whisky, $1 17. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3⅛c.@3¼c.; Wheat, to do., 3½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 318,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat stronger at $1 17¾@$1 18, August; $1 17½, September. Corn unsettled, higher, at 71⅝c., August; 72⅝c., September. Oats firm at 41c.@41⅛c., August; 38c., September. Pork easier at $20 50, August; $20 70@$20 72½, September. Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 27.—Petroleum firmer; Refined, 11c., seller July and early August; Crude, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; spot Oil very scarce. Flour—But little doing, and sales of moment could only be effected at a decline; Extras, $4 25@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 50@$6 75; high grades, $7@$7 50. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 36@$1 38; Amber, $1 40@$1 43; White, $1 53. Rye held $1 07 for Pennsylvania. Corn offered freely, and prices are rather weak; Yellow, 85c.@86c.; Mixed, 85c. Oats firm at 65c.@66c. for White; 63c.@64c. for Mixed. Whisky, $1 21. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County extras, 28c.@30c.; do. firsts, 22c.@24c.; Western extras, 21c.@23c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c.; Rolls, extras, 19c.@23c.; do. firsts, 14c.@18c. Cheese steady; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; do. prime, 9½c.@10½c.; Western fine, 10c.@11c.; do. prime, 9c.@9¾c. Eggs dull; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 20c.@21c.; Western do., 19c.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and 3c.@5c. lower; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 40; Mixed do., $1 39; No. 2 Western Red, $1 39; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 45; do. White, $1 25@$1 45; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 29@$1 32. Corn—Western unsettled, irregular, and lower; Southern steady; Southern White, 92c.; do. Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 83½c., bid, spot; 84c. last half August; 85c., September. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull but steady at $1@$1 03. Hay dull, heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 23@$28. Provisions firm; Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., loose; packed, 9½c.@12¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard firm; Refined, 14½c. Butter firm; unchanged. Petroleum firmer; Crude, 5c.@5⅛c.; Refined, 11c.@11¼c. Coffee quiet; firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 20½@$1 21.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 308,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal Shipments to tide-water—Flour, 2,200 bbls; Wheat, 28,600 bushels; Corn, 8,200; to interior points, none. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour dull; about 25c. lower; sales 300 bbls. at $6@$6 50, for Spring; $7@$7 50 for White. Wheat entirely nominal in the absence of a disposition to operate; millers speculative. Corn in fair demand; closed firm, asking 76c. for No. 2 New Mixed Western; sales 8,300 bushels No. 2 at 75c., spot. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Mill-feed nominal. Pork dull and unchanged; $21 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14¼c. Highwines nominally $1 19.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 41 bid, cash; sales at $1 44@$1 45, July; $1 32@$1 32⅛, August. Corn firmer for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.; sales of car-lots, 67⅛c.@68c., August; 68¾c.@69c., September. Oats firmer for futures; car-lots of No. 2, 58c.; offered at call 54c., cash; sales at 38½c.@38⅝c., August; 37c., September. Pork higher at $21 25. Bacon quiet but unchanged. Bulk Meats and Lard nominally unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Live Hogs higher; Shippers, $7 25@$7 50; Bacon, $7 10@$7 40; Butchers', $7 40@$7 70. Cattle active and lower; supply exhausted; prime to choice Natives, $6 50@$6 75; fair to good, $5 10@$6 25; common to medium, $4@$4 90; good Texans, $4 40@$4 60; medium to fair do., $3 25@$3 75; inferior to common, $2 50@$3. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats; 500 Hogs; 930 Cattle.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 27.—Flour nominal. Wheat—Demand fair, and prices have advanced 1c.; Extra White Michigan, $1 40; Amber Michigan, $1 33@$1 34; August, $1 33½@$1 34; September, $1 33@$1 34½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 37½; No. 2 do., $1 34, cash and August; $1 34½, September; Rejected, $1 10. Corn in good demand, but at lower rates; High Mixed, 75½c., cash and August; Low Mixed, 75½c.; no grade, 73½c.; damaged, 65c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, August, 43½c.; September, 41c. Freights dull but unchanged. Receipts, two days—12,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn. Shipments, two days—200 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Flour—Demand continues fair; prices firm with light receipts and small stocks; sales at $5@$5 25 for Western Superfine; $5 75@$6 25 for common Extras; $6 25@$7 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6 50@$7 25 for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 75@$8 for Illinois, and $6 75@$8 50 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $5 75@$8 50 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9. Corn quiet at 90c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 67c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30 ₩ ton. Receipts—Flour, 3,194 bbls.; Corn, 28,800 bushels; Wheat, 10,400 bushels; Oats, 7,050 bushels; Shorts, 4,890 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 27.—Flour 25c. lower on all grades; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; Extra White Michigan, $1 45. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 84c. Corn-meal—$35 for Bolted and $34 for Unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—11,100 bushels Wheat, 1,409,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,008,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 19½; seller August, $1 19½; seller September, $1 17½. Corn neglected; No. 2, 67½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 51c. Barley firmer; held higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, $1. Provisions inactive; Mess Pork, $20 75. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@14c. Freights firmer; held higher; to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 311,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Red, $1 40@$1 45, the latter for choice. Corn dull and drooping, at 72c.@75c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm, at 63c.@65c. Rye dull and unsettled for new; old held firmly at $1 30. Pork dull; Country Mess, $20 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c., spot; 12¼c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 12¼c. spot; 12½c., buyer August. Bacon only a jobbing and order trade. Live Hogs dull; medium to fair, $7 65@$7 80; extra, $7 90@$8; receipts, 815; shipments, 489. Whisky firm and steady at $1 16.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Flour dull; lower to sell; Extra Winter, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat quiet but steady; ½c.@1c. advanced; Extra, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; No. 2 do., $1 32, asked. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 Mixed held at 80c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 1 Mixed, 57c., asked; 56c., bid. Receipts, 2 days—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 700 bushels. Shipments, 2 days—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 20@$1 30. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 74c.@77c. Oats dull and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Pork, $21 50@$22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. Hams 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—Oats—A fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at 68c.@72c. Bran higher at $1 05@$1 10. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling and Gold unsettled, owing to the sudden advance in New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	Un. Pac. 1st	101	1500	Lake Shore	61⅜
400	Pac. Mail	38¾	100	do......s10.	61¼
100	do.	38⅞	18	do.	61⅝
23	Del., Lack. & W.	119⅞	6600	do......s3.	61¼
600	Erie Railway	14⅜	500	do.	61¼
200	do.	14¾	100	do.	61⅜
22	Pacific R. of Mo.	50½	400	do.	61¼
100	do.	50¼	26	do.	61
200	do.	50	100	St. Paul	36¾
1100	Western Union	82⅛	100	St. Paul Pf.	59¾
1400	do......s3.	82	1100	North-western	41⅞
1710	do.	82	100	do......b3.	41⅞
500	do......s3.	82⅛	300	do......s3.	41¾
800	do.	82⅛	2400	do.	41¾
1400	do.	82¼	225	Tol. & Wabash	6½
700	do......s3.	82¼	100	do.	6⅜
100	do......b3.	82⅜	100	do.	6⅛
100	Ohio & Miss....s3.	23½	100	do.	6¼
100	C., C. & I. C.	5⅛	200	do.	6¾
40	North-west. Pf.	55½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$16,000	U.S. 5-20s, R., '65.....b. c.	118¼	$20,000	U.S. 5s, 10 40s, R.	117¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R., '67	119⅞	9,000	do....b. c.	117
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	120¼	17,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.....b. c.	115
			10,000	U. S. 6s, C., 12.	122¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	W. Pac. bs. b.c.	91	500	Un. Pacific.b.c.s3.	74½
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st.	109¼	200	do.	74
10,000	N. J. C. 1st, C.	104⅞	300	do.	73½
11,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. B.	85½	100	do.	68
2,000	Chi. & N. W. C.	98½	100	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	25⅛
5,000	Mich So. 2d.	102	12	Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	50½
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.c.	100½	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	143½
5,000	do.	100¾	200	L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	61¼
2,000	do......b3.	100⅝	100	do.	61¼
2,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	96	1200	do......s3.	61⅛
2,000	D.&H.C.7s,'94.	107	500	do.	61⅛
5	Del. & H. Canal.	119½	2500	do......s3.	61
100	M. L. & M. assess. paid.....b.c.	12¼	3300	do.	60⅞
275	T., W. & W....b.c.	6⅝	1500	do.	60¾
100	do......s3.	6⅜	1500	do.	60⅝
200	do.	6	1900	do......s3.	60½
200	Pacific Mail..b.c.	39	1500	do.	60⅜
200	do......c.	39	1500	do......s3.	60¼
100	do.	38¾	500	do......s3.	60⅛
2300	do.	38⅝	1400	do.	60¼
1000	do.	38½	300	do......s3.	60⅜
300	do.	38⅜	1500	do.	60½
100	do......s3.	38¼	1000	do.	60⅜
400	do.	38⅜	100	do.	60¼
200	do.	38½	100	do.	60⅛
100	do.	38⅝	1600	do.	60
100	do.	38½	500	do.	59⅞
100	do......c.	38	500	do.	59¾
100	do.	36	500	do.	59½
500	do.	35	500	do.	59⅜
1500	do.	34	500	do.	58½
1000	do.	35½	500	do.	58
2200	do.	36	1000	do......c.	58½
1000	do.	36½	1100	do.	59
900	do.	37	100	do.	59⅛
500	do.	37½	100	do.	59¼
200	do.	37⅜	500	do.	59½
500	do.	37¼	100	Chi. & N. W...b.c.	41¾
50	Panama......b.c.	131	3100	do.	41⅝
100	do.	129	500	do......s3.	41½
300	do.	126	100	do......c.	41⅝
100	do.	125	100	do.	41½
100	do.	122	800	do.	41⅜
200	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	105¼	400	do.	41¼
400	do.	105⅛	200	do.	41⅛
400	W. U. T....b.c.b3.	82⅜	1700	do.	41
800	do......s3.	82¼	300	do.	41⅛
700	do.	82¼	700	do.	41¼
500	do......s3.	82⅛	200	do......s3.	41⅜
300	do.	82⅛	600	do.	41¼
1000	do......s3.	82	300	do.	41
700	do.	82	200	do.	40¼
4400	do.	81⅞	200	do.	40
100	do......s5.	81⅞	100	do.	39½
1400	do.	81¾	300	do.	38
900	do.	81⅝	400	do.	37¼
400	do.	81½	400	do.	36½
500	do.	81⅜	300	do.	36¾
1000	do.	81½	300	do.	37
1100	do.	81⅝	200	do.	37½
900	do.	81¾	300	do.	38
100	do.	81⅝	300	do.	37¾
400	do.	81½	100	C. & N.W. Pf..b.c.	55¼
100	do.	81⅜	200	do.	55
300	do.	81¼	100	C., C. & I. C..b.c.	5
100	do.	81	100	do.	4⅞
500	do.	80¾	200	C., M. & S. P..b.c.	36¾
500	do.	79	300	do......s3.	36½
500	do.	78½	200	do......b3.	36⅝
500	do.	78	500	do......s3.	36½
500	do.	76	500	do.	36½
300	do.	75	200	do.	36⅜
300	do.	74¼	600	do.	36¼
300	do.	73	200	do.	36⅛
300	do.	74½	400	do......s3.	36
500	do.	75	1800	do.	35⅞
500	do.	76	700	do.	36⅛
1000	do.	79	200	do.	36
1700	do.	79½	200	do.	35½
500	do.	79⅜	800	do.	34½
800	do.	79¾	800	do.	34
20	N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	104¼	100	do.	35
500	do.	104	100	do.	34¾
100	do.	103¾	300	C., M. & S.P.Pf.b.c.	59½
1200	do.	103½	300	do.	58¾
1000	do.	103¼	500	do.	59
200	do.	103	200	do.	58¼
200	do.	102½	100	do.	57
200	do.	103⅛	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Gtd....b.c.b3.	98½
100	do......s3.	103	400	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	23⅜
100	Erie Railway..b.c.	14⅝	400	do.	23¼
200	do.	14½	200	do.	23⅜
600	do.	14⅜	500	do......s3.	23
500	do.	14⅛	300	do.	22¾
			200	Atl. & P. Tel..b.c.	21½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000	Western Union	79½	210	Rock Island	105
500	do.	79¼	200	do.	104½
3000	do......b3.	79	100	do......c.	104⅜
1700	do.	78½	100	do.	104¼
2000	do.	78	300	do.	104
500	do.	78¾	1000	do.	103¾
300	do.	79¼	400	do......c.	103½
500	do.	79¾	300	do.	103⅝
1000	do.	79½	100	do.	103⅝
500	do.	79	100	do.	103¾
800	do......c.	78¾	40	do.	103⅞
1500	do......c.	78½	200	do.	103⅝
600	do.	79	400	Lake Shore	59¾
500	do.	79¼	300	do.	59⅝
1000	do.	79½	300	do.	59½
300	do.	79⅝	300	do.	59⅜
600	do.	79½	300	do.	59½
600	do.	79¼	500	do......c.	59¼
800	do......s3.	79	700	do.	59⅛
900	do......c.	78⅞	1300	do.	59¼
800	do......c.	78¾	600	do......s3.	59
500	do......c.	78⅝	300	do.	59⅛
300	do.	78⅝	200	do.	58⅞
900	do......c.	78½	2000	do.	59
300	do.	78½	1000	do......c.	58⅞
70	do.	78¾	500	do.	58¾
300	do.	78⅝	500	do......s3.	58½
700	do.	78½	600	do.	58⅝
100	do......s3.	78¾	1500	do.	58¾
600	do.	78⅜	1500	do......s3.	58⅞
1500	do.	78¼	200	do......s3.	58¾
700	do......c.	78¼	800	do.	58⅞
1100	do.	78¼	300	do.	59
100	do.	78½	100	do.	59⅛
200	do......c.	78⅜	900	do.	59⅜
12	do.	78¾	500	do......s3.	59¼
600	do.	78½	400	Panama	125
400	do.	78¾	300	Northwestern	39¼
100	do.	78⅞	700	do.	39½
100	do.	78¾	700	do.	39¾
900	do......c.	78⅝	100	do.	40
200	At. & Pac. Tel.	21¼	200	do.	39¾
200	do.	21	300	do.	39⅞
100	American Ex.	57⅝	100	do.	39¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103	100	do.	39½
100	do.	102½	300	do......c.	39⅜
500	do.	102	200	do.	39⅜
100	do......s3.	102	200	do.	39
100	do.	102⅞	500	do.	38½
10	Michigan Cen.	64	100	do.	38¼
500	Pacific Mail	37½	100	do.	38⅜
200	do.	37⅝	600	do.	38
500	do.	37½	200	do.	38⅛
1000	do.	37	300	do......s3.	38¼
500	do.	36¾	100	do.	38½
300	do.	37	100	do.	38⅝
200	do.	37¼	100	do......c.	38⅝
200	do.	37⅜	500	do.	38⅞
300	do.	38	100	do......c.	38¾
200	do.	38½	300	do.	39
100	do.	38¼	100	North-west. Pref.	53
300	do.	38	15	do.	54
100	do.	37¾	100	do.	53½
200	do.	37⅞	20	Illinois Central	98
200	do.	37¾	200	Union Pacific	72½
100	do.	37⅝	100	do......c.	72⅝
400	do.	37¼	100	do.	72¾
700	do.	37	100	do.	72½
400	do.	36⅞	100	do.	72
200	do.	36¾	200	do.	71
100	do......c.	36⅜	300	do......c.	71¼
300	do.	39⅜	200	Hanibal & St. Jo.	24¾
700	do.	36½	100	do.	24
1100	do.	36¼	500	St. Paul	34⅛
100	do.	36½	100	do.	34¼
100	do.	36¾	200	do.	34½
400	do.	36½	100	do.	34¾
500	do.	36⅝	100	do.	35
500	do.	35⅞	600	do.	35¼
2800	do.	36¾	200	do......s3.	35
100	do.	37	200	do.	34½
100	do.	36⅞	500	do.	34⅛
100	Erie Railway	14⅛	300	do.	34¼
100	do......c.	14¼	300	do.	34
200	do.	14	200	do......c.	34¼
700	do.	14⅛	100	do......c.	34⅜
100	do......s3.	14⅛	800	do.	34¾
200	do......s3.	14	100	St. Paul Pref.	58⅜
400	Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	50	do.	58¾
150	do.	22¾	100	do.	58½
300	do.	22½	20	New-Jersey Cen.	109½
100	do.	22¼	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	49
800	do.	22⅛	200	do.	48¼
400	do.	22¼	20	do.	49½
800	do.	22⅜	100	C. C. & I. C.....c.	4¾
100	Chicago & Alton	104½	100	do.	4⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$8,000	U.S.5-20R.,'64	117	$5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67	120½
2,000	U. S. 5-20 Coupon,'65, new	119¼	20,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	117⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20 Coupon, '65, n.b.c.	119	10,000	U.S.5s,10-40C.	117⅝
			3,000	U. S. 5s,R.,'81	115⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	101⅞	100	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	59
11,000	UnionPac.1st.	100½	300	do.	59⅜
5,000	U. P. S. F.	95½	200	do.	59½
1,000	do.	95⅜	900	do.	59⅜
4,000	......b.c.	95⅛	200	do.	59¼
20,000	Chic. & N. W. C. C. G. B.	85	1200	do.	59⅜
4,000	do....b.c.	85¼	500	do.	59½
92	Bank of Com.	122¼	100	do.	59⅛
100	Del.&H.C.Co..b.c.	119⅜	400	do......s3.	59
300	W. U. Tel....b.c.	78⅛	1600	do.	59¼
1000	do.	78¾	500	do......s3.	59⅛
800	do.	78⅞	5	Panama......b.c.	128
1200	do.	79⅜	100	Erie R'wa..b.c.b3.	14⅛
2100	do.	79⅝	300	do.	14¼
1600	do.	79½	200	do......s3.	14⅛
1000	do.	79⅜	300	do......s10.	14⅛
200	do......s3.	79¼	300	Chi. & N. W...b.c.	39⅛
300	do.	79	100	do.	39⅜
500	do.	78⅞	400	do.	39⅛
1000	do.	78¾	1000	do.	39
200	Quick M. Co..b.c.	15½	100	do.	39⅜
700	Pacific Mail..b.c.	37	100	do.	39¼
600	do.	37⅛	200	do.	39⅛
300	do.	37¼	600	Union Pac....b.c.	72
200	do.	37⅜	100	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	103¾
100	do.	37⅝	100	do.	103⅞
700	do.	37½	200	do.	104⅛
1800	do.	37¼	50	Chi., M.&St.P.b.c.	35
200	N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	102⅝	100	do.	31⅞
40	do.	103	200	C., M&St.P.Pf.b.c.	58½
600	C. C. & I. C..b.c.	4	300	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	22¼
100	N.J. Southern.b.c.	3	600	do.	22⅛
100	Chi. & Alton	104½	200	do......b3.	22⅜
			200	do......s3.	22¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Rock Island	104⅛	5	Chi., B. & Q.	115
200	do.	104¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	24⅜
300	do.	104	100	do.	24¾
30	do.	104⅜	100	St. Paul Pref.	58¾
100	do......b3.	104	500	do.	59
300	Western Union	79	800	Lake Shore	59⅛
300	do.	79⅛	400	do......s3.	59
700	do.	79⅜	1600	do.	59¼
200	do.	79¼	800	do......s3.	59⅛
700	do.	79	1500	do.	59¼
700	do.	79¼	300	do.	59⅜
1600	do.	79½	900	do.	59¼
200	do.	79⅝	600	do.	59⅛
100	do......s3.	79¾	400	do.	59
500	do.	79⅞	2100	Erie Railway	14½
1000	do.	79¾	100	Union Pacific	71¾
100	do.	79⅝	100	do.	71⅝
300	do.	79½	400	do.	71½
300	do.	79⅜	300	do......s3.	72
900	do......s3.	79¼	200	do.	72½
500	do.	79⅛	100	do.	72
100	Quicksilver	15	300	North-western Pf.	52¾
100	do.	15¼	100	do.	52⅞
200	Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	800	North-western	39
500	do.	22½	600	do.	38⅞
800	do.	22⅝	200	do.	39
500	do.	22¼	10	do.	39¼
2300	Pacific Mail	37⅝	800	do.	39⅛
500	do.	37¼	200	do.	39⅜
200	do.	37⅜	100	do.	39¼
800	do.	37½	500	do.	39⅛
1500	do.	37⅝	600	C. C. & I. C.	4¼
700	do.	37¾	400	St. Paul	34¾
200	do.	37⅞	100	do.	34⅝
200	do......b3.	37¾	100	do.	34¾
100	do.	37⅜	500	do.	35⅛
1100	do.	37½	400	do.	35
800	do.	37¼	1100	do.	35¼
100	do.	37⅛	500	do.	35
300	do.	37¼	500	do.	35⅛
300	do.	37⅜			

TUESDAY, July 27—P. M.

The natural course of business at the Stock Exchange received a temporary check to-day, and, for a time, depression prevailed in consequence of the rumored illness of Mr. Vanderbilt, and the announcement that the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had suspended. The decline in prices which followed ranged from 1 to 9⅜ ₩ cent., accompanied by a sharp pressure to sell, and great excitement. After the illness of Mr. Vanderbilt was denied, and it was known that Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s interest in the stock market was limited to Panama, operators generally recovered from their fright, and there was a recovery of 1 to 7 ₩ cent. The great fluctuations of the day, both down and up, all occurred within the short space of about thirty minutes, and the excitement was soon allayed, the afternoon dealings having shown a sharp revival of confidence. The decline of the morning induced liberal purchases of the leading shares by capitalists who have been awaiting just such an opportunity as was offered them to-day. Under these circumstances it would appear that the immediate result of the events of the day has been to place considerable amounts of stock in the hands of investors, and to increase the already large short interest in the market. The confidence evinced in the closing business of the day was due largely to a general appreciation of the fact that the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was not at all likely to lead to any general disaster, such as followed the banking failures of September, 1873, and that the complications of the firm were chiefly abroad, where losses would in many cases fall upon corporations and individuals able to bear them. The natural improvement in the outside situation which has been going on for some time past has taken too deep root to be permanently checked by any such mishap as that which occurred to-day. The recent improvement and large export movement in breadstuffs, the confidence manifested by the large Western and Southern merchants in their early purchases at this point, and the increasing earnings of many of the leading railways are unmistakable evidences of reviving prosperity which cannot be wiped out in a single day.

In the stock market the widest fluctuations were in Western Union, Panama, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, North-western, St. Paul, and Lake Shore. Western Union declined from 82⅜ to 73, and rallied to 79⅞, closing at 79⅛. Panama declined from 131 to 122, and closed at 123@125. Union Pacific fell from 74½ to 68, and recovered to 73, with the final transactions at 72@72½. Pacific Mail declined from 39 to 34, and recovered to 38¼, with last sales at 37¼@37⅜. North-western dropped from 41⅞ to 36¼, and recovered to 40, with a final close at 39⅛; the Preferred fell off from 55¼ to 52¾. St. Paul declined from 36¾ to 34, and finally recovered to 35⅛@35¼; the preferred closed at 59, after selling at 59½ and 57. Lake Shore went off from 61⅜ to 58, and recovered to 59½, with the last sales at 59. New-York Central sold at 104@102@103, and Rock Island at 105¼@103½@105@104. The fluctuations in other shares were comparatively unimportant.

The money market underwent comparatively little change, and the shifting of loans consequent upon the early decline in stocks caused only a slight and temporary advance in rates. At the opening call loans were made at 1½@2 ₩ cent., but subsequently the rate advanced to 5 ₩ cent. This brought out large offerings and some round sums could not be placed better than 3@3½ ₩ cent. The free disposition of the banks and some of the large money lenders to supply borrowers was one of the events of the day and occasioned favorable remark in financial circles. The rates for commercial paper were not influenced by the dearer quotations for call loans, the belief being general that the change is temporary. Prime names are still quoted at 3½ to 5 ₩ cent. according to time of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $700,000.

The foreign advices reported a strong and higher market for securities at London early in the day, but slightly lower quotations at the close. Consols advanced to 94½@94⅝ and closed 94⅜@94½, both for money and the account. Ten-forties rose to 105½@106 and new 5s to 103¾@104, closing at these figures. Old 1865s left off at 107¼@107½ and 1867s at 108¼@108½, after coming to 107⅜@107⅝ and 108⅜@108⅝. The Bank of England gained £51,000 bullion on balance to-day. No rates for money were reported. The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. naturally tended to strengthen the foreign exchanges, and for a time to advance the gold premium. Bankers' 60 day bills on London were quoted at $4 86½@$4 87, and demand at $4 89½@$4 90. In the Gold Room the excitement was intense immediately after the announcement of the failure, and the price of gold advanced very rapidly from 112¾ to 116⅝, the upward movement being stimulated by a very general covering of contracts by the "bears" who became frightened. This sharp advance was soon followed by a rapid decline to 113⅛, from which point there was a rally to 114⅜. Late in the afternoon the market became weak again and fell off to 113½, but strengthened up to 114⅛ at the close. Cash gold was in more active demand and dearer for use outside of the Clearing-house, the afternoon loans having been at 1-16 to ⅛ of 1 ₩ cent. for borrowing against 2 ₩ cent. per annum to 1-64 ₩ diem early in the day.

Government bonds were strong, and prices advanced ¾@1½ ₩ cent. in sympathy with the rise in gold and the strength of the London market, and prices closed at about the highest point reached, notwithstanding the late drop in gold. The transactions were very moderate, the offerings having been noticeably small. In railroad mortgages the great bulk of business was in the Union Pacific and Chicago and North-western issues, the transactions in the other bonds having been unusually limited. State bonds were practically neglected.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $5,793,286, against $6,661,788 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,764,323 in 1873. The total exports of produce from this port since Jan. 1, this year, amount to $143,952,316, against $170,605,103 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $162,895,896 in 1873.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $93,000 for interest, and $34,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$50,594,029
Currency balances	3,232,014
Gold exchanges	5,239,652
Gold balances	1,085,456

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,141,290
Currency balances	1,319,890
Gross clearances	36,385,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 27.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114½	115½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120	120¼
American Gold	112⅝	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	104¼	102¾
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅝	103⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅞	37⅜
St. Paul Common	36¾	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	59¾	58⅝
Western Union	82¼	79⅛
Union Pacific	74½	72
Lake Shore	61½	59
Wabash and Toledo	6⅞	6¼
North-western Common	42	39⅛
North-western Preferred	55¼	52⅞
Delaware, Lack., and Western	119¾	119½
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	110
Panama	130	123½
Erie	14½	14⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	22⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¼	4¾
Harlem	134½	134

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold is as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	102	3,240
Erie	14¾	14	6,100
Lake Shore	61⅜	58	60,000
Wabash	6¾	6	1,500
North-western	41⅞	36¼	27,300
North-western preferred	55¼	52¾	1,940
Rock Island	105¼	103½	5,030
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¾	34	16,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	59¾	57	2,500
Union Pacific	74½	68	4,000
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅛	4	1,700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅛	24	500
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	22⅛	8,500
Missouri Pacific	50½	48¼	606
Panama	131	122	1,000
Western Union	82⅜	73	85,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	21½	20½	600
Pacific Mail	39	34	40,200
Quicksilver	15½	15	400
Amer. Mer. Union Express	57⅝	57	100
New-Jersey Southern	3	3	100
Alton	104½	104½	100
Del. and Hudson Canal	119⅜	119⅜	100
Mariposa	12¼	12¼	100
Total sales			267,510

The following are the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122¼	123	5-20s, 1865,n.c.	119⅛	119¼
6s, 1881, r.	120	120¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120	120½
6s, 1881, c.	121	121½	5-20s, 1867, c.	120½	120¾
5-20s, 1862, c.	115½	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	120	120½
5-20s, 1864, r.	116¾	117	5-20s, 1868, c.	120½	121
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¾	117¼	10-40s, r.	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	118¾	10-40s, c.	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	119½	120¼	5s, 1881, r.	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865,n.r.	118¾	119	5s, 1881, c.	116¾	117

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Michigan 6s, 1878-9	101	N. C. newbds., J.&J.	10
Michigan 6s, 1883	102	N. C. new bds., A.&O.	10
Michigan 7s, 1890	103	N.C.Spl. Tax class 1.	1
Fund.Bs., due in '94-5	100¼	N.C.Spl. Tax class 2.	1
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.	100½	N.C.Spl. Tax class 3.	1
Asy. or Univ'y due '92	101	Ohio 6s, 1875	100
Han.&St.Jo., due '75	100¼	Ohio 6s, 1881	102
Han.&St.Jo., due '76	100¼	Ohio 6s, 1886	105
Han.&St.Jo., due '86	100½	Rhode Island 6s	103
Han.&St.Jo., due '87	100½	South Carolina 6s	30
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	106	S. C. non-f. bonds	5½
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	107	Tennessee 6s, old	48
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	110	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	48
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	110	Tenn. 6s, new series.	48
N. Y. 6s, G. R., 1887	112	Texas 10s of 1876	102
N. Y. 6s, G. C., 1887	112	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	55
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1883	112	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.	45
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891	112	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8½
N. C. Fund'g Act 1866.	10	Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924.	71¾
N. C. Fund'g Act 1868.	10		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	105½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅞
Bost., H. & E. 1st	20	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100
Bost., H. & E. Guar.	20	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	31	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	39	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	109	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103⅞
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102	N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, C.	116
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	113½	N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, R	114
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s	104½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	108
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108⅛	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	110⅝
Amer. D. & I. bds.	98½	N. Missouri 1st	89½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	97
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bds.	85¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.	76
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	80	C. Pacific, Gold Bd.	100
Galena & Chi. Ext'd	107	Western Pacific Bds.	91
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96	U Pacific 1st Bds.	100½
Chi. & Mil. 1st	98	U. P. Land Grant 7s.	99½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	106	U. Pac. Sink. Fund.	95¾
Del., L. & W. 2d	111	Pacific of Mo. 1st	94½
Morris & Essex 1st	111	Pacific of Mo. 2d	79
Morris & Essex 2d	109	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	100⅝
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	85¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112
Ind., B. & W. 1st	28	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	102
Ind., B. & W. 2d	6	C. & P. Con., S. F.	104¼
Mich. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	101⅞	C. & P. 4th, S. F.	99½
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct.	107	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	49
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	20
Cleve., P. & A. Old bs.	101	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.	91
Cleve., P. & A. Newbs.	104	St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d.	47
Detroit, M. & T. bs.	102½	Alton & T. H. 1st	106
Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st.	83½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	91
Lake Shore D. Bds.	100⅞	Alton & T. H. 2d, In.	75
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	100	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s.	98
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	55
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	97	Tol. & W. 1st ex.	82½
Marietta & Cin. 1st	106½	Great West. 1st, 1888.	80½
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	112	Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890.	52
N. J. South. 1st 7s	28		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Fourth National	101½
Central National	99	Fulton	156
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	142
Commerce	121	Merchants'	121
Continental	100	Park	148
Corn Exchange	133	Union	140
First National	200		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107	107⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	50⅞
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	54¾	54⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	29¾	29⅞
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50

A MADMAN SHOT AT SEA.

A private letter received July 16 in Sheffield, from one of the crew of the iron ship Glance, of London, which arrived in the Thames from Adelaide on July 15, gives intelligence of a terrible event which recently occurred at sea. On the 27th ult. the Glance passed an out-bound vessel, bearing the name of Jessie Osborne, and was hailed by the Captain of the latter ship, who reported that one of his crew had gone mad; that for five days the maniac had stationed himself aloft, and that nothing could induce him to return on deck. The Captain further reported that the madman had armed himself with a large chisel, with which he was cutting the ropes, and that the boatswain had tried to bring him down. The maniac, however, threw a block at the boatswain, knocking him on the deck and breaking his arm and leg. As a matter of safety to his vessel and crew, the Captain of the Jessie Osborne considered that it was necessary to shoot the maniac, and after consultation that course was decided upon. The crew and officers of the Glance were requested to be present as witnesses, and in their presence the man was shot with a revolver. In consequence of the way in which he moved about the rigging, three shots had to be fired before he was fatally injured. He fell dead on the deck, and his body was eventually thrown overboard.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

On Monday, the 5th inst., says the London *Lancet*, Pio Nono held a long and fatiguing Consistory, after which he gave thirty distinct audiences, and yet at the close of the day his lightness of step and conversational vivacity were something remarkable. Without attributing this bodily and mental vigor (as the *Osservatore Romano* does) to a miracle, the phenomenon is interesting enough to deserve comment. Pio Nono's physicians have recently prescribed him daily baths of sulphur water, brought all the way from Civita Vecchia for the purpose. A large bathing contrivance, something like a diminutive reservoir in size, has been expressly constructed for him, and into this he descends by a little staircase and then takes his seat in a chair, while the water gradually rises round him. Thus he sits for half an hour. * * * On coming out of this artificial sulphur spring—or *bulicame*, as the Italians call it—the Pope is served with some strong soup in which a capon has been boiled down, and with this he takes a glass of Johannisberg cabinet or Romanée Conti. Under this treatment he braves the excessive heat with comparative impunity, and can often dispense with his staff in walking. The issues continue open, but probably on that very account he has for many weeks been free from those epileptoid seizures to which he is constitutionally prone.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CAPT. BURDEN.

It will be remembered that ex-Detective William H. Martinot gave some damaging testimony concerning Capt. Burden while he was in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Capt. Burden denies these statements before the Legislative Committee on Crime, which was the tribunal to which Martinot gave this testimony, and at the same time stated in general terms that there should be some further investigation. Capt. Burden did not, however, demand, in writing, a trial before the Board of Police. The board yesterday determined to grant his wish verbally expressed, and decided to put him on trial on the statements contained in Martinot's testimony before the committee. A formal complaint was filed against him, and subpœnas issued for the appearance of the witnesses on Thursday, when the trial will be commenced.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES, *containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may be obtained at our publication offices in a few days.*

The suspension of the well-known house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. is an event which will everywhere give rise to feelings of regret and sympathy. The firm has always held a very high position, and we know of nothing even now to cast a stain on the honor of its members. It might have gone on transacting business much longer, but Mr. DUNCAN seems to have been unwilling to take new business, or incur any additional responsibilities, at a time when his house was in an embarrassed state. Certain it is that throughout the City, the utmost sympathy is expressed for the firm, and there is a universal disposition to treat it with patience and generosity. There appear to be good grounds for the hope that the suspension will prove but temporary, and that a firm which has long been a credit to New-York will, in due time, once more hold a foremost place among us.

The "street," upon the whole, behaved very well under the stress of a disaster which was not generally looked for. A raid was made early in the day by a clique which evidently suspected that something unusual was about to happen, and it is stated in an evening paper that the news of the suspension had leaked out from the offices of the lawyers who drew up a deed of assignment on Monday. We do not know who these lawyers were, but we should hope for the honor of their profession that this imputation upon them is undeserved. It would be, indeed, a sharp stroke of business for one member of a lawyer's firm to draw up a secret deed of assignment for an important commercial house, and for another member of that same firm to make use of the information thus confidentially gained for stock-jobbing purposes. We find it difficult to believe that such an operation was carried on. Still, it is a fact that before the suspension was announced, there were persons in the field eagerly "bearing" stocks and "bulling" gold, and for a time they met with some success. Before the close of the day, however, prices generally had resumed pretty nearly their former position, and all danger of a panic had passed away. It is not so easy to create a scare in the street just now as it used to be. Brokers have had some severe lessons during the last few years, and are not inclined to do an excited business for a few hours at the risk of producing a great convulsion. We hear of one well-known firm which absolutely refused to execute rash orders yesterday, telling its customers that it would do no business until the excitement was allayed—a most honorable course. The brokers sometimes act in a way which causes us to doubt whether they are quite so black as they are painted.

We have already received several letters asking us what are the probabilities of the depositors in the suspended firm getting back their money? We have no information in our possession which would enable us to answer these questions. A statement from ex-Judge SHIPMAN will doubtless be made as soon as the examination of the books of the firm will permit. We are inclined to hope that depositors will eventually recover a large part of their money, although we have no other grounds for expressing this opinion than the general good faith and high repute of the house. We must mention that in our "real estate record" to-day, we observe the announcement of transfers of real estate from W. B. DUNCAN to A. DUNCAN to the amount of $385,000. The transfers in question seem to have been made on Monday.

Senator THURMAN is engaged in trying to convince his followers that the Ohio resolutions in favor of inflation and repudiation are a purely "local" matter, not of any consequence in a "State campaign." But the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper of Ohio, takes a different view of it. That journal keeps the Democratic financial resolutions at the head of its columns, with the following head-line: "The Vital Principles of the Ohio Democratic Platform." It also declares that "the financial question just now overtops all others." In its estimate of the importance of the question, the *Enquirer* is as correct as it is unsound in its position with reference to the question. It is worse than absurd for THURMAN to affect to sniff at the financial propositions of his party as "local." The repudiation of the national pledges cannot be a local matter, and the whole country is interested in suppressing a demonstration in favor of that disgraceful policy.

There is some mystery about the sudden and unexpected outbreak of yellow fever at Fort Barrancas. The fort is at the mouth of Pensacola Harbor, open to the breezes of the Gulf of Mexico, and in what ought to be considered a healthful situation. But the pestilence has already made fearful havoc with the people at that post, about fifty being now under treatment, and a large number having already died. Some of the garrison have been moved across the harbor to Fort Pickens, where the disease is now reported to have appeared. There is no unusual sickness at any of the gulf ports, not even at Pensacola, which leads the naval authorities there to conclude that the epidemic at Barrancas is due to some local cause.

A very important capture of the principal members of a gang of counterfeiters was made yesterday by the United States detectives. The manner in which the case was worked up is described in our news columns, and is very creditable to the secret service of the Federal Government.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The suspension of a firm so widely known and doing so large a business as Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. is calculated to spread uneasiness throughout the mercantile community. But there are many reasons why the event, unfortunate as it is at best, is not likely to create anything like a general alarm, much less a panic. The state of feeling which we usually call a panic is an unreasoning distrust on the part of every business man of all those with whom he has relations. It is a universal fear that debts cannot be collected or paid, and it arises most rapidly and gains greatest extent in proportion as the individual members of the community are in debt. Another condition to the development of a panic is that, while there may be a feeling of security previous to the occurrence which occasions the panic, there is very little accurate and definite knowledge of the financial soundness of business men generally. Both these conditions existed in 1873. Credit was quite generally extended; every one felt comparatively secure, but no one knew very clearly what the actual condition of things was. Now everything is quite different. Credit is not nearly so expanded as it was two years ago. Many of the debts then owing have been paid; some of them have been compromised; there has been great caution both as to asking and giving new credits, and business men are far more reliably informed in regard to each other's standing than they then were. In a certain sense, the failure yesterday, though certainly at the moment unexpected, was not a great surprise to a considerable part of the financial world. Every one has felt, for many months, that there might be great failures any day, and there is hardly a dealer in the remote interior who will not say that he supposes there may be more before we get through with our financial troubles. This is not a "panicky" feeling; it is an excellent preventive of panic, because while this is general, there is very little danger of business men taking great risks, or putting themselves in a position to be badly and suddenly frightened.

One way in which the Duncan, Sherman & Co. failure will affect business beyond any doubt is that it will make people more cautious regarding expenditure. Of course this does not tend to the immediate revival of trade, but to the reverse; but it does tend to ultimate prosperity, and, until we have "touched bottom," is an indispensable condition to the renewal of prosperity. All business depression, lasting as long as that has lasted from which this country is suffering, is caused by the people, as a whole, spending more than they have produced, and the only possible relief for it is producing more than they spend. In 1873 we found ourselves with an enormous balance on the wrong side of our books, and we have been trying very hard to bring it around on the other side. We have been producing as fast as we could find a market for the product, and spending much less than before. But the general feeling is that the process has not gone far enough, and that there must be a good deal closer sailing and a good deal more self-denial than we have yet had. This feeling is sure to be strengthened by such an event as the recent failure, and it is probable that the final effect will be good.

Another effect which the failure will have will be to strengthen the public sentiment in favor of getting back to a sound and accurate measure of values—that is, to a currency based on specie. The fact that the business of a great commercial country like this is transacted in a medium which in consequence of the failure of one firm can depreciate in a few hours by five per cent., and then can change again in the opposite direction nearly as much, is calculated to make all business insecure. Such sudden and violent fluctuations vitiate all calculations. They are the natural and inevitable accompaniments to our present financial system, and they must attract general attention to the injurious operation of that system in several essential regards. It produces an artificial condition of things in which no one can tell exactly where he stands, or what he is worth, or what will be his position a year or a month ahead. Instability is fatal to legitimate trade, and so long as we have an irredeemable paper currency we shall have more or less instability. We do not mean that there could not be expansion of credits and collapses and disastrous panics even with a sound currency; but we do mean that an unsound currency gives to these misfortunes an impulse which would not be given without it. When a nation takes its own notes and calls them money—they being in reality only a promise to tax itself to pay a debt—it turns one of the very foundations of sound business upside down, and unsettles everything resting upon it. Every occurrence like the suspension of yesterday must make the business community think more seriously of the great risks to which the existence of Government paper exposes the country; and in this regard, as in several others, it is quite possible that the unfortunate results of the suspension may be compensated.

HOW CHILDREN DIE.

The mortality of children in this City is reaching proportions which demand serious attention. The number of deaths of children under five years of age during the last five weeks has advanced with extraordinary rapidity. There were 219 infant deaths during the week ending June 19, 288 during the week ending June 26, 308 during the week ending July 3, 466 during the week ending July 10, and 648 during the week ending July 17. After the vital statistics of last week shall have been duly sifted, it will probably be shown that the number of deaths under five years of age was over 700, or at the rate of fully one hundred per day. That figure has never been exceeded in the history of the City, save in the first week of July 1872, when the deaths of children under the age of five years reached the alarming total of 1,007. At the present rate of progress of infant mortality, the deaths between July 3 and 31 are likely to reach the number of 2,500. As there are not over 122,000 children under the age of five within the City limits, these four weeks of July are likely to cost us the lives of two per cent. of all the children in New-York.

We pointed out yesterday the root of this terrible rate of infant mortality. Sixty-five per cent. of the entire population of the City live in tenement-houses, and nine-tenths of the abnormal mortality among children must undoubtedly be credited to that portion of the population. Bad drainage, defective sewage, and a general neglect of sanitary precautions lower the vitality of the dwellers in tenements, and deprive their children of the power of resisting the attacks of the diseases incidental to hot weather. It is noticeable that the infant mortality of the season is greatest in the crowded districts near the river-side. This is largely due to the fact that our great outlet-sewers are so constructed as to be liable to be dammed up by the rise of the tide. In this way the flow of pestiferous refuse is stopped, and the death-dealing sewer-gases are forced upward into dwellings with a force which increases in proportion to the volume of stagnant filth underneath.

One remarkable circumstance about the infant mortality of the last few weeks is the large preponderance of it which has taken place among the German population. According to the census of 1870, that nationality comprised twenty per cent. of our City population. According to the statements of the Health officers, the deaths of their children account for forty per cent. of the recent infant mortality. This may be partly accounted for by the superior productiveness of the Germans as compared with other elements of the population, but it must also be due to a diminished vitality among German mothers and some grave defects in the rearing of German children. In the Fatherland, the German peasant contrives to rear a family of from ten to fifteen healthy boys and girls without appreciable loss of vigor. After we have made all necessary allowances on the score of a more trying climate and less healthful surroundings, something remains to be set down to the score of defective nursing and improper diet. The fact is that the richer living indulged in by the poorer classes of our foreign population, as compared with what they were accustomed to at home, has a very decided tendency to lower the stamina of themselves and their children. A diet largely composed of milk, vegetables, and farinaceous food is exchanged for a less simple and nourishing regimen, in which meat, strong tea and coffee, and strongly-adulterated beer or spirits are among the chief constituents. We should probably wonder less at the puny offspring of Irish and German parents of good physique if we paid more attention to the abrupt change in their mode of living which takes place on their arrival in this country.

This process of infantile degeneracy is not confined to the large cities of the Union. The recent report of a certifying surgeon under the English Factory acts, in one of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, reveals a similar state of facts. This gentleman has found, after forty years' experience of factory children, that the proportion of those physically unfit for work at the age of thirteen increased from year to year, until in the five years ending with 1873, he was compelled to reject one half of those presented for his examination. Intemperance and a perverted style of diet are among the chief causes given to account for this rapid deterioration. As among ourselves, mere lads at the Lancashire mills smoke and chew tobacco, besides using still more hurtful stimulants. The use of tea without milk at every meal has been an equally potent cause of impairing the stamina of these factory operatives. The physician from whose report we quote found that children allowed milk twice a day grew four times as fast as those confined to the artificial kind of nutriment most in favor at their homes. If the children of our laboring poor were reared on as simple a diet as those of most of our well-to-do population, their power of resisting disease would compare much more favorably than it does with that of the class above them.

UNDER THE EQUATOR.

There is so slight an apparent foundation for the romance of the castaways of the schooner *Florinda*, that most people will hesitate a long time before believing it. The story runs that the *Florinda*, bound to California from New-Orleans, in 1849, was wrecked on one of the unfrequently-visited islands of the South Pacific. The whole ship's company was saved alive, and from that time until now, some twenty-six years, these exiles have lived on that island, the world forgetting, by the world forgot, a colony of Crusoes. They were found, it is said, by a British vessel, which brought back to civilization the information that the castaways were alive and well. The names of some of the best-known of them, it is said, were published in an English newspaper, and this account coming into the hands of a friend of a lady whose husband was on the vessel, led to the publication in this country of the story of the *Florinda* and her long-lost crew. It seems to be admitted that such a vessel did sail with a party of gold-seekers, bound to California, and that neither vessel nor company were ever heard of after touching at some port on the voyage. The improbable part of this narrative is that in all these years a company of active men should have been unable to invent and make some floating craft which would bring them into communication with the outer world. Then all there is of the wonderful story of the discovery of these Crusoes is a statement that "Mrs. HARMON'S friend" saw the account in an English newspaper, and told the bereaved lady of it.

It seems most likely that the whole narration is an ingenious fabrication. But it makes an agreeable chapter of Summer reading, and we do not doubt that its novel incidents will kindle a glow of enthusiasm in a great many imaginations. There is something in the romance of the sea which takes hold of every man's fancy; and if the story of the *Florinda* be a myth, the inventors have rightly calculated that it would arrest attention. Like true heroes of romance, the castaways declined the offer of their discoverers to take them away. They said that they had been lost to the world for a quarter of a century; they did not know whether their friends were alive or dead, their wives mourning or remarried, and their children with or without natural affection for parents so long lost. Rather than venture back into the world which had so long been dead to them, and risk the rude shock of such an awaking, they would stay where they were. This is a good story. It has the same sort of poetry in it which we find in "The Lotos Eaters," and "Enoch Arden." Whether true or false, here is good groundwork for a sea novel. How many generations of men have hung with delight over *Robinson Crusoe*. And the undying charm of that wonderful book is not so much in the realistic skill of the narrator as in the romance of the lonely adventurer. The utter seclusion of the lost man, his absolute freedom from the cares, obligations, and responsibilities of life, fascinate the imagination and captivate the mind. So long as humanity, especially boy humanity, remains as it is now, DEFOE'S matchless fiction will delight the world of readers. Only in a later work, *The Swiss Family Robinson*, was any such ingenious plot carried out with marked success. This family of Crusoes, with their divers personal characteristics, have more human interest and less improbability attached to their fortunes; but it could never be the reading of "the boy of one book," as *Robinson Crusoe* has been to thousands of youth. HERMAN MELVILLE has made the most of the romance of the seas under the equator, but his stories are too sensuous for young folks, too full of the languid luxuriance of the South Sea, the mystery of unknown islands, and the soft air of tropical lands where nature supplies the wants of man without man's labor or exertion. A more stirring, because a truthful, story was that of the mutineers of the ship *Bounty*. These men, having set adrift their Captain and his officers, sailed away with a party of South Sea Islanders, male and female. As they disappeared down the horizon, they were apparently blotted out of existence, and so remained for nearly twenty years. When they were discovered in 1808 they had formed a colony on Pitcairn's Island, had burned their ship, and were contentedly living in a little world of their own, governed by a patriarch, JOHN ADAMS, whose career had certainly been as romantic as that of any hero of the wildest fiction.

There is something in a life thus pictured that appeals very strongly to the barbaric instinct which is said to be implanted in the nature of most men. To men, young or old, who may sometimes feel the cares of life and its responsibilities sit heavily, the charm of an idle, semi-barbaric life among the islands under the equator is very strong. To live in a society where one must watch his own possessions with unceasing vigilance, do his part toward upholding a wholesome, moral tone, and must, in short, bear burdens and make sacrifices to what appears little purpose—this seems to some men of no use. We need not wonder if the survivors of the wrecked *Florinda* declined the well-meant invitation to take them back into a world which has so many obligations and so little gratitude. Those happy islanders, if such there be, are spared the world's politics, fashions, clothes, taxes, news, crimes, wars, and all the multitude of annoyances which go toward making up our civilization. They may sleep when they are sleepy, wear what is convenient, and serenely pass their days unvexed by telegraphs, newspapers, the Darwinian theory, or the Beecher scandal. They know neither heat nor cold. PLIMSOLL, JOHN MORRISSEY, and the Claimant are to them unknown. The Tammany Ring, the Cuban insurrection, the Chorpenning claim, and stenches of Harlem flats are as remote to them as the Pleiades. Happy islanders! Let us hope that their story is true.

A CLERGYMAN ON THE BENCH.

In olden times, persons engaged in certain pursuits were carefully excluded from serving upon juries, the supposition being that their occupations were of a kind that tended to make them incompetent judges. One of the most outrageous instances of an abuse of the law which we remember to have noticed has recently occurred in England. and it adds weight to the evidence already acknowledged that a person's special calling may render him unfit to administrate the law, or to measure the nature of the offenses which he may be called upon to try.

The custom of having unpaid magistrates has often led to strange decisions in the courts over which they preside; but it has been remarked that the majority of such decisions are made by the clergy. The case to which we refer is a scandalous instance of the mode of administrating the law that prevails in many country districts in England.

A child, named SARAH CHANDLER, eleven years of age, while on her way home from school, plucked one blossom from a geranium which she saw growing in a neighbor's garden. The owner of the plant complained to the Rector of the parish, one Mr. MOORE, who was also patron of the school which the girl attended, and likewise a Justice of the Peace. He insisted that the child should be summoned to appear before the court at which he knew he should preside. This was done, though very reluctantly, by the prosecutor. The charge was proved, and Rev. Mr. MOORE sentenced the girl to fourteen days' imprisonment in the county jail, and four years' detention in a reformatory. It is needless to say that such an outrage upon justice and common sense excited an intense public feeling. The town wherein it occurred was aroused at the monstrous injustice, and meetings were held and remonstrances signed in behalf of the child. In a few hours the case was mentioned in the House of Commons, and, to the credit of the Government, it may be stated that orders were immediately given for the girl's release, while an energetic reproof, to be followed, probably, by a removal from the magistracy, was sent also to the reverend Justice of the Peace.

Although this is an exaggerated instance of the kind, yet cases where heavy sentences are passed for very trifling offenses are extremely common in England, where the law is administered by ministers of religion. These are always highly-educated men. Mr. MOORE himself holds a position in the Church, which ranks him considerably above the majority of the ministry. He is not charged with any evil intention or prejudice in the matter. But all this only serves to make more plain that the training which is deemed necessary to fit a man for the performance of clerical functions, makes him most unfitted for the administration of justice. It is but another evidence after all of the truth of history. It seems to matter nothing whether the priest be of the Anglican, or of the Roman, or, perhaps, of any other Church. If he be not influenced by prejudice or by a blind zeal for the cause of his religion, he is so over-anxious to promote the cause of morality and to punish evil-doers that he has no thought left for the claims of justice.

Inexperience has nothing to do with these cases. Mr. MOORE has occupied a seat on the bench for fifteen years. According to a statement of his own, he has adjudicated on not less than 7,498 charges that have been brought before him. But now, when little SARAH CHANDLER'S sentence comes into notoriety, it is remembered that it is not the first instance by many where Mr. MOORE has inflicted punishments of years' duration for offenses so trifling as hardly to merit the name. On one occasion a grocer rolled an empty tobacco cask into the street from his shop-door. A little boy, passing by, rushed at it, hoping to find that it contained sugar. Disappointed in this, he contrived to scrape from the sides a little tobacco dust. Mr. MOORE heard of this, and ordering the child to be brought before him, he sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and three years in a reformatory. The sentence was carried out, and the boy, now a young man, has never ceased to curse the day upon which he was sent to associate with pickpockets and thieves. His own better sense has probably alone saved him from taking rank now among the criminal classes.

Mr. MOORE has followed this practice in his magisterial capacity confessedly in the cause of morality. But he has given practical proof of the grievous blunders that are apt to be made by people who, overflowing with good intentions, are lacking in breadth of judgment and common sense. None of us can doubt that if ministers of religion perform diligently all the duties that pertain to their calling, there will be very little time left them for other occupations. But independently of that, constant experience seems to show that there is not much else for which their special training has fitted them. If there be one occupation which an educated man might venture upon, the administration of the law in a minor court would seem to be as suitable as any. But even that is disproved by such cases as this, which is but one of many, and the inference that follows is too plain to need mention.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' WAGNER NIGHT.

By a caprice of the types, the "Wagner night" at the Central Park Garden, which had been set down for Tuesday, was mentioned in these columns as appointed for Thursday. Happily, the blunder was followed by no bad results, for last evening's concert was very largely attended, and passed off amid unwonted enthusiasm. Special programmes of this sort are always endowed with particular interest, and we should not be surprised if, among Mr. Thomas' composers, Wagner proved *per se* the strongest to attract. Evidence for or against this belief will, however, be speedily forthcoming, for we are inclined to think that each of the great writers is to have one night a week to himself. Yesterday the author of "Lohengrin" was represented by well-known works. First came the highly-pictorial overture to "The Phantom Ship," then the lovely music from "Tristan and Isold," and next the muscular and clangorous "Kaiser March." The second part of the entertainment included "Eine Faust Ouverture," which, for us, ranks among the least comprehensible of the composer's achievements, and the familiar excerpts from "Die Walküre"; the third embraced the overtures to "Lohengrin" and "Tannhaüser," the romance of "The Evening Star," from the latter opera, and a violin solo, called "Albumblatt." The precision, fire, and power with which Mr. Thomas' band interpret the compositions assigned to them in general, and those of Herr Wagner in particular. need no comment when employed in a task allotted to them again and again, and when we remark that there was no falling off from the excellence of past efforts, we are convinced we shall have said enough in relation to the present occasion. Mr. Remmertz sang his solos with his accustomed vigor and his accustomed uncertainty. We would not undertake to name a fit successor to this gentleman, who has long occupied a prominent position in Mr. Thomas' concerts, by reason, doubtless, of a fine voice and presence, and considerable taste and breadth in delivery, but we certainly wish that a fresh basso would appear, or else that Mr. Remmertz would correct his ear, which prevents him from attacking with anything like accuracy, and learn to manage his tones, over which he has far from thorough control. The violin solo, which in sentiment and form reminded us strongly of the "Gesangscene" from Spohr's concerto, was executed by Mr. Jacobsohn, whom we can only reproach with a too severe and constant pressure of the bow upon the strings. But Mr. Jacobsohn plays, it must be conceded, with clearness and feeling, and he was just about to give the "Albumblatt" anew, with a vastly-increased roundness of tone, when the E string snapped, and his performance abruptly ended. For Thursday the regular semi-classical programme is in reserve, Bach, Schumann, Schubert, and Liszt supplying the most important numbers.

PERSONAL.

The Vokes Family arrived in this City yesterday aboard the Russia. They act at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Monday evening next.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP CONNOP THIRLWALL.

Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, died in England yesterday. He was born at Stepney, Middlesex, in 1797, his father being the Rector of Bowens Gifford, Essex. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, received the Master's degree in 1821, and became a Fellow. He had been tutor, Craven scholar, Bell's scholar, and senior Chancellor's medallist. He studied law, and began practicing in 1825; but, after three years, withdrew from the law, entered the Church, and assumed the rectorship of Kirby-under-Dale, Yorkshire. In 1840 he received the degree of D. D., and was made Bishop of St. David's. His fame as a historian, however, surpasses that as a prelate. He was the predecessor of Grote in the same department of history, issuing his *History of Greece* in the form of contributions to Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, beginning in 1835. It was reissued, enlarged and improved, in eight volumes, (1845-52.) It was his greatest work, and was a valuable contribution to the world's history. With Archdeacon J. C. Hare, he was the joint translator of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, and was one of the editors of the Cambridge *Philological Museum*. His diocese included the Counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecknock, and Carmarthen, with portions of Radnor and Glamorgan. He resigned his See last year, being the oldest Bishop in England, and was succeeded by Rev. Basil Jones.

H. A. GARDNER.

H. A. Gardner, Chief Engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad, died at the residence of James L. Ross, in Chicago, on the 26th inst., after a protracted illness. Mr. Gardner was born at South Lee, Mass. He was intimately connected for thirty-five years with the construction of the vast system of railroads in the United States. He was associated with Col. R. P. Morgan in making the first survey and report on the Hudson River Railway, and was afterward appointed Chief Engineer of its construction, succeeding John B. Jarvis. He was many years Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad. His sound judgment, broad professional experience, and unswerving integrity of character, secured to him the confidence of capitalists and true eminence as a civil engineer. Mr. Gardner was one of the earliest members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and continued an honored member until his death.

OTHER DEATHS.

Rev. Celia Burleigh, the well-known woman suffrage advocate and preacher, died at Syracuse yesterday, aged forty-eight. Her husband, William H. Burleigh, who shared her views on woman suffrage, died in Brooklyn in 1871. Mrs. Burleigh was Pastor of a Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, Conn., but resigned the charge some years ago, on account of ill health. She has been President of the Woman's Club in Brooklyn, and has many friends and acquaintances there.

Hon. James Landy, formerly member of Congress for Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday. He was born there in 1813, and was prominent in municipal affairs throughout his life. He was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress from the Third District, and served one term.

THE CURRENTS IN THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following information relative to the currents in the Saguenay River is from a report made by Capt. D. Tremblay to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and obtained at the Navigation Bureau of the Treasury Department:

From the entrance of Chicoutimi River at its confluence with the Saguenay River, (which is sixty-five miles from the Saguenay River entrance,) to Roche's Point, on the north side of the Saguenay River, and seven miles to the eastward of Chicoutimi, the current is steady and even, in some parts setting on to the shoals, but without any undercurrent. From Roche's Point, St. Jean Bay, situated thirty-six miles to the eastward, the surface current is not strong at any time. In many parts there is a strong and variable undercurrent, especially during Spring—strong with the flood, but scarcely perceptible during the ebb. This undercurrent, acting on vessels drawing from nineteen to twenty-five feet, sometimes renders them unmanageable, even when assisted by a steam-tug. At spring tides a large body of water passes over the Chicoutimi Shoals (at a very rapid rate during ebb tide,) and falling suddenly into deep water, seems to strike downward at once, leaving but a slight current on the surface.

The spring flood tides over the bar at the entrance of the Saguenay River, falling suddenly into deep water, may also contribute to a certain extent to check the strength of the surface current of the river.

THE BINDERY BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A gentleman of this city, under an agreement with the Japanese Government to establish a book-bindery at Yeddo, writes to J. H. Roberts, foreman of the Government bindery in Washington, that the work is principally school and law books. Occasionally there is a little blank work, but not sufficient to keep the ruling-machine going. The number of hands was to be increased from forty to 100. Two years ago, when the writer went to Japan, he found that there had been no attempt to form a bindery, although the printing-office was in full operation. He made application for twenty hands, raw recruits, and, by dint of perseverance and hard work, soon taught them to fold, sew, and forward small work. The better class of work he finished himself. Several of those raw recruits can now finish very well, and forward both blank and letter press a good deal better than many old journeymen in the United States. Yokohama is overrun with Chinamen, who have a slight knowledge of the business, and, by reason of cheapness, can defy competition.

CLEVELAND CLUB RACES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—The Cleveland Club races opened to-day. The weather is very favorable, the track in fine condition, and the attendance good. The 2:38 race was won by Duke, Breeze second, Preston distanced, and Belle Porter shut out. Time—2:27¾, 2:30, and 2:26½. At the end of the second heat the judges claimed that Wineman, the driver of Duke, pulled him, and put Budd Doble in his place. Duke won in three straight heats. The judges have under consideration the expulsion of Wineman. The 2.24 race was won by Clementine. Time—2.23, 2.23¼, 2.25, and 2.21¼. The third was a dead heat between Clementine and May Queen, who won second money. The running race was won by Vicksburg in 1.42¾ and 1.44.

THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH THE CRAWFORD NOTCH.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., July 27.—At 6 o'clock this evening the first engine, with two cars attached, passed through the gate of the White Mountain Notch as far as Dismal Pool. The road will be completed in about ten days.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 27.—Reports from the mackerel fleet are unfavorable, the catch being very light and arrivals small. Prices have advanced $1 a barrel for No. 1 and a further advance is probable. Last year the mackerel were plenty and cod scarce. This year the reverse is the case.

SECRETARY BELKNAP IN MONTANA.

FORT ELLIS, Montana, July 27.—Secretary Belknap arrived here last night. He will start for Yellowstone Park on Thursday.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

AN EXCURSION TO "THE BANKS"—THE COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY—SOMETHING ABOUT THE BANKS MANSION—THE PRINCESS OF WALES' GARDEN PARTY.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6, 1875.

Among the most memorable social events of the London season, for us, at least, was an excursion to "The Banks," Mountfield, Sussex, the lovely country seat of Sir John Bennett, who invited his 500 friends and more to meet and do honor to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and the Mayor and corporation of Hastings. It was a grand garden party —a *fête champêtre* on a colossal scale, and it took place on the 26th of June. To take such a company so far for their pleasuring, to arrange and engineer for them, to manage the meets, and marshal the procession was what President Lincoln used to call a "big job." But Sir John was equal to it. He is a man of remarkable tact, courage, and executive ability, and on this occasion was as munificent in his provisions as he was magnificent in his plans for our enjoyment. The London guests left the Cannon Street Station at 9 o'clock, on a special train of eleven first-class carriages and five splendid saloons drawn by two powerful engines. You see we went in regular "swell" style. The Court end of London couldn't have done the thing much better. We reached Battle, sixty miles away, before eleven. Here we took carriages, and moved slowly up a very steep hill, to the gates of the grand old abbey, the seat of the Duke of Cleveland, where, in the noble grounds, the final arrangements were made, and the immense procession properly formed. The abbey, tradition says, stands on the very spot of Harold's death. Amid that bright scene of Summer festivity, I strove vainly to realize the fearful momentous conflict that turned the great tide of English history, and made the 10th of October, 1066, the bloody birth-day of the grandest Empire of the world. Doubtless William's muster, after the battle, of Norman knights in armor, archers, pikemen, and axmen—all fighters—was an imposing affair; but what was it to our mighty triumphal procession, formed by the peaceful municipal power of two cities, one the landing place of adventurous conquest, the other the abiding place of empire and lawful rule—a procession representing the learning, the science, the political freedom of the fullness of time, all the arts of civilization, all the splendid and benificent results of Christianity?

An old stone church rang out from its Norman tower a merry, welcoming peal, as we moved up the street, under green and garlanded arches and multitudes of bright flags. The village and country people were all out, mostly in their smartest array. It was a general and joyous holiday for them. They lined our way; they looked down upon us from window and balcony, roof, and rock, and bank, and such smiles and shouts of welcome as they gave us all, but especially Sir John Bennett, a handsome, genial gentleman, who, mounted on a fine blooded chestnut, rode before us, and behind us, and beside us, laughing, and jesting, and enjoying to the full our enjoyment, and yet more the wonder and delight of the country people. What a show we were to them—a whole mile of show. Behold the imposing array:

County Police.
Two Mounted Metropolitan Police.
Band of the Sixteenth Sussex (Battle) Rifle Volunteers.
The Members and Officers of the Corporation of Hastings.
The Carriage of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Hastings, the Deputy Mayor, and the Town Clerk, attended by the Macebearers of the Cinque Port of Hastings.
The Band of the Coldstream Guards.
Banners of Livery Companies of which Sir John Bennett is a Member.
Carriage of the Sheriff Elect, Mr. Deputy Breffit.
Carriage of the Sheriff Elect, Mr. Alderman Knight.
State Carriage of Mr. Under Sheriff Sedgwick.
State Carriage of Mr. Under Sheriff Elliott.
State Carriage of Mr. Sheriff Shaw.
State Carriage of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis
The State Trumpeters of the City of London.
The Marshal of the Procession.
A Mounted Inspector of Metropolitan Police, and the Assistant Marshal.
Escort of the Battle Rifle Volunteers.
Carriage of the Sword-bearer and the Mace-bearer of the City of London.
State Carriage of Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.
Escort of the Hastings and St. Leonards Volunteers.
Banners of City Companies.
Two Mounted Metropolitan Police.
Carriages with Sir John Bennett's Visitors.
Band of the Hastings and St. Leonards Volunteers.

All of which we saw, a part of which we were. Oh, the old-time magnificence of those state carriages! Oh, the gracious gayety of the occupants! Oh, the awful splendor of those "shining ones" perched up before and behind, gorgeous in scarlet, purple, and gold! Oh, the resplendence of state harness and trappings—of the entire civic turn-outs! With their proud prancing, and the jingle and flash of silver and steel, the horses almost drew rural attention and admiration from the Mayors. But we always pay for grandeur, somehow. We paid on this occasion in weariness and hunger. The "Banks" is barely six miles from Battle by direct road; but Sir John, wishing to show the country to us and us to the country, conducted us by a roundabout route, up hill and down dale, through picturesque little villages, lovely green lanes, and grand old parks. All would have been charming could we have moved at any rate more lively than the pace of a meditative tortoise, and had the weather been fine. As it was, hampered by police and volunteers on foot, we were an unconscionable time on the road, and the weather being chill, with threatenings of rain, we were slightly depressed in spirits. For all the pomp and parade of the affair, the music and "milingtary," and wide-eyed wonder of the lower classes, there were moments when one felt that life was too short for such things. Yet, on the long way we caught charming pictures of country life, and of some of the loveliest scenery in the Kingdom. Quaint old, old people looked out upon us from little diamond-paned windows of the time of Queen Bess. Harvesters in smock-frocks; hedgers and ditchers and gardeners rested from their labors as we went by. White-gowned and flaxen-haired little girls, flung down roses on our path; laughing little lads, perched on gate-posts or in trees, hailed us with subdued hurrahs. Gypsies, representatives of that mysterious, nomadic ancient element, still existing alien and untamable in the very bosom of Christianity, stared with their great brown eyes, over hedges or from out the hazle copse on the strange procession. Those wild eyes must have fastened with peculiar interest on the members of the Japanese Embassy—representatives of a people who have leaped with one eager bound over the jealous barriers of ancient superstition and the gulf of immemorial isolation into the open world of light and progress—into the large liberty of Christian civilization.

Toward the close of our pilgrimage, while we were passing through Mountfield Park, along an avenue of noble beeches, the retreating sun went back over the clouds, shattered them right right and left, and beamed graciously down upon us, and continued to shine for the rest of the memorable day. The scene in that park and about the noble old mansion we drove by seemed strangely familiar. Faint, far-away echoes in my memory, grew rythmical and distinct, and finally shaped themselves into words:

> "Oh, the blessed woods of Sussex, I can hear them still around me,
> With their leafy tide of greenery still rippling up the wind."

It was the scene of the "Lady Geraldine Courtship."

"The Banks" mansion is a lovely, quaint, ivy mantled, rose-entwined, rambling old house, bearing a strange aspect of dreamy, quiet, and poetic seclusion—hid away, as it is, in the deep, sweet, heart of the country. There was something incongruous in our thus taking it by storm—a great, thronging, merry-making multitude. We were all ready, and more than ready, for our *dejeuner*, which was served—a bountiful repast—under a monstrous marquée. The speeches following the feast were admirable—those of Sir John Bennett, (for he made two,) were brilliant and jolly exceedingly. Portions of them were deliciously droll, and the wit throughout had a singular air of accident and unconsciousness. His happiest hits were hap-hazard hits. There seemed, at first, to be little sequence, or consequence, to his talk, yet the speech, as a whole, was most apt and politic. There was method in his merry madness.

We had no Lords or Ladies at that party—except of the municipal sort—but we had some distinguished commoners, among them the philanthropic Plimsoll and the eloquent Sullivan. We had no big "swells," but we had Capt. Boyton, who is superior to them—who is a Leander and a Hero in one. The Laureate was absent, but there was no lack of poets. The old boys were out, Charles Mackay, and Martin Farquhar Tupper, even handsomer than in his youth, and Francis Bennock, his genial, *sonsie* face radiating generous impulses and brilliant fancies, and William Bennett, the sweet singer and sweet-hearted man. Then there was George Cruikshank, the inimitable—a quaint, kindly man, bearing up gallantly under his seventy odd years. Among the clergy we had no Right Reverends, but we had the bold and brilliant Moncure Conway, who may perhaps be called a reverend "over the left," who is a law and a gospel to himself, and Newman Hall, sturdy and true and strong.

After dinner came rambles in the shrubberies and dancing on the lawn—recognitions, laughter, jests, anecdotes, and the lightest of chaff—and then, when the lights and shadows were at their loveliest, the soft, fragrant air was divinest, and the whole scene most arcadian and enchanting, we broke up and parted to go our many ways, and the long, bright, varied, jolly day was over.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' GARDEN PARTY.

Yesterday the Princess of Wales gave a still mightier, and on the whole, a more magnificent garden party at Chiswick. The small, unimportant, uninvited world of London assembled in the Park, along the Kensington Road, and under the fruit trees of the avenue leading to the grounds. We happened along about that time, and "lest our neighbors should think us proud," left our one-horse chariot outside and walked into the avenue, mingling freely with the populace under the trees, and looking with the mild interest of American sovereigns on the princely and aristocratic display. It was in truth a magnificent, wonderful show—splendid equipages and exquisite Summer toilets in dazzling and almost interminable succession. It gave one an overwhelming realization of the wealth, the refinement, and boundless luxury of that great upper world of England, fixed by immemorial privilege above the mutations of ordinary fortune and the fluctuations of vulgar trade. We watched them driving in till we grew absolutely weary of grandeur. The Prince and Princess of Wales drove past early, on "hospitable thoughts intent." The Prince is ruddy and somewhat portly—not the handsome and proper man, that model of deportment, his father, was—but a good fellow, and very popular now, especially with the people. The Princess is rather thin for perfect beauty, but most graceful and gracious, and is remarkable for her faultless taste in dress.

The most splendid and dashing equipage we saw was that of the Duke of Sutherland; but the jolliest affairs of all were the drags. Nearly all these famous four-in-hand turnouts, these old-fashioned stage-coaches gloriously resurrected, were there, every seat filled with gallant young lords, or lovely young ladies, or dainty and demure footmen with tightly-folded arms—all, especially the latter, looking proud and triumphant, immeasurably exalted above the gazing and admiring pedestrians along their way. It is all very grand sport, doubtless, but rather tame after all. I should prefer that sort of amusement flavored with a little adventure. Give me rather a seat with the driver on a Rocky Mountain stage-coach—six fast horses, full speed, on the down grade. This, after all, is only *dilettante* driving.

Looking at some weary, sad-faced working men, snatching a bit of costly holiday from the fierce struggle for bread, to see the brave show, I wondered what was the secret feeling of their hearts—wondered if deep down, out of sight, a savage discontent were not gnawing at the roots of their loyalty—wondered if they were not pondering in their dull way the fearful, faith-staggering problem of the inequality of conditions among God's creatures. Well, "many are the ways," and the ways of getting there, "but the end is one," and "the night cometh in which no man can work," or drive drags.

The Queen was expected with the rest, but she chose to come in by a back way from the Chiswick station, and so disappointed a multitude of her loyal subjects, hungry for a sight of her pleasant, motherly face. Hearing that she was to leave for Windsor at 7, the knowing ones, which included our party, of course, drove round to the station and there had a very satisfactory view of her and the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. I am happy to say that photography is no courtier, and that no Guelph gains by it. In a few days Majesty moves on to Osborne, and from thence back to Balmoral, most blessed and beloved retreat. Some of the Queen's subjects rebel against this absenteeism, this resolute flinging off of the pomp and circumstance of glorious royalty; but we hear from one who has the best opportunity of knowing the facts that this is the only course of life by which her Majesty can preserve her health and strength, so as fitly to discharge her purely official duties. These she has never neglected, not even in times of profoundest sorrow. Doubtless her life in the heart of the Highlands, quiet, simple, natural, surrounded by a loyal but self-respecting people, is more to her taste than ever was the life of courts and the servile adulation of palace flunkies. She is a woman of shrewd sense and simple tastes, loving independence and sincerity—above all, loving love. I have lately heard, as coming from one of her former ladies in waiting, a touching little story, which illustrates the tender, domestic nature of the woman. When Prince Albert died, so soon after her mother, in the first hour of her bereavement, and out of the depths of her desolate widowhood and queenhood, she cried, "There is no one left now to call me Victoria."

THE FOURTH AT SYDENHAM PALACE.

The Americans had a grand celebration of the glorious Fourth at Sydenham Palace. A sumptuous dinner, followed by a pyrotechnic display, which was a prophecy in fire of the great buildings for the Centennial. Of course, Col. Forney managed it all. I was not there. I must confess that I spent that evening with the old enemy—a merry party of English and Scotch people. The committee did not pay this correspondent of THE TIMES the compliment of an invitation, and when it was proposed to me that I should pay a guinea for a ticket, and the special inducement offered that I should thus see "all the swell Americans in London," I replied by telling a little story: In the early part of the war, when the contrabands were first coming through the lines, a squad of them arrived in Philadelphia and were hospitably received by the colored people, who soon announced a meeting at one of their churches to welcome the fugitives, to hear the story of their bondage, and rejoice with them in their release. Our cook, a member of the congregation, an Ethiope of the darkest dye, zealous for freedom, went early, but returned soon, with her nose in the air. I questioned her as to the cause of this speedy return. "Was the meeting postponed?" "No, Missus, but you see dey wouldn't let nobody in at de door widout ten cents. Now, I wasn't gwine to pay no ten cents to see a lot of niggers! I can see enough of dem, and more'n I care to see, any day, for nothing."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 27, 1875.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There have been rumors in circulation to the effect that some dissatisfaction existed on the part of Treasurer New because of the manner of making appointments in his bureau, and that the Treasurer was not disposed to continue in his present office unless he could direct in all cases who should be appointed to positions in the bureau under his charge. There is, however, nothing serious in the reports, though it appears that in one or two cases the Treasurer has felt inclined to take a view of the appointments that have been made in his office different from that entertained by the Secretary, not exactly with regard to the persons appointed, but as to the class of appointments, whether temporary or permanent. This, however, has in no way interrupted the harmonious relations between these two gentlemen, and the Secretary adheres to the position he assumed, namely, to make no encroachments upon what he thinks are the privileges of the Treasurer in the selection of his subordinates.

PRINTERS' WAGES.

A meeting of a committee from the employing printers and one from the Typographical Union was held to-day for consultation upon the subject of wages, but nothing definite was decided upon. The employers expressed their willingness to pay fifty cents per thousand ems, but will not be governed by the rules of the union. The Printers' Committee stated they had no authority to act, but were sent to ascertain the views of the employers and report the same to the union. It is said that the members of the union will not accede to the demands of the employers, and as many of the latter have given notice that they will not be bound by the rules of the union after the 2d of August, it is believed a strike will be the result.

THE NEW CHIEF CLERK OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Bristow has appointed James Gilfillan, long employed in the Treasury Department, to be Chief Clerk, in the place of Avery. The appointment is to take place Aug. 1. Mr. Gilfillan is now Cashier of the Treasurer's Office. The Secretary has not yet designated his successor as Cashier, and states that he will make that appointment on the recommendation of Treasurer New.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master Charles P. Perkins is ordered to the Naval Academy. Chaplain J. H. H. Brown is ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Midshipman J. M. Roper is detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster W. Goldsborough is detached from the Omaha and ordered to settle his accounts. Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan is detached from the Narragansett and ordered to settle his accounts.

APPOINTMENTS.

First Lieut. William Arthur, Regimental Quartermaster of the Third Artillery, and Col. J. A. Broadhead, of Massachusetts, late additional Paymaster, United States Army, have been appointed Paymasters in the Army, with the rank of Major, to fill vacancies. The following appointments have also been made: Seacome E. Bilbrough and James E. Barnes, to be Storekeepers in the First Missouri District; John F. Daerbaum and Doddridge C. Hornsby, to be Gangers in the First Missouri District.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

ARREST OF A DARING GANG BY OFFICERS OF THE SECRET SERVICE—THE NEW TRADE DOLLARS IMITATED TO PERFECTION—DIES AND BATTERIES SEIZED.

About four months ago Messrs. Clarke & Sons, money brokers at Chatham and Chambers streets, informed E. B. Washburne, Chief of the United States Secret Service, that they had received in the course of their business a counterfeit of the new trade dollar. When the counterfeit was examined it was found to be of the first class, being finely cut, with clear and sharp raised work and perfect size, weight, and ring. The matter was placed in the hands of Operative William W. Kennock, having charge of the New-York District, and in a little time after Messrs. Clarke & Sons handed the officers another counterfeit trade dollar which they had received, with a description of the man who had succeeded in passing it on them. Operative A. L. Drummond was placed on the case, and with Operative Kennock succeeded in learning that a gang of accomplished counterfeiters were engaged making counterfeit trade dollars and half-dollar pieces. They also learned that the head of the gang was James Maher, an Irishman, fifty years old, residing at One Hundred and Ninth street and Second avenue. Drummond, disguised in rough wearing apparel, threw himself in Maher's way, and succeeded in gaining his confidence. He learned from Maher that the latter was an old English counterfeiter, who had served one term of imprisonment in London, and a term of penal servitude in New South Wales. While in Australia Maher formed the acquaintance of a celebrated coiner who told him the secret of making the alloy with which he so cleverly counterfeits silver coin. Maher showed Drummond his dies and batteries, and exhibited the die of a counterfeit five-dollar gold piece which he was preparing to put in circulation. Then Maher introduced Drummond to a pupil of his, James McGrath, residing in Greenwich street, who was engaged manufacturing the counterfeit half-dollar pieces, and McGrath in his turn introduced the detective to Michael Tague and Michael Boyle, of Clarkson street, and Patrick McGuire, a noted counterfeiter, who were engaged "shoving" or passing the base coins through the City. Drummond worked in with the gang, buying $100 worth of the base trade dollars from Maher, $50 worth of the counterfeit half dollars from McGrath, and received from Tague, Boyle, and McGuire counterfeit half dollars to pass while in their company. To do this successfully Drummond provided himself with good half-dollar pieces, which he circulated instead of the counterfeits given him by the coiners. Yesterday the trap was sprung on the gang. Tague was arrested at Bleecker and Macdougall streets with a quantity of counterfeit coin in his possession, and Boyle was apprehended soon after at Houston and Mercer streets. McGrath was arrested in Beach street near Hudson, and his dies and batteries were seized, with a large amount of base coin. Last night Maher was captured at One Hundred and Fourth street and Second avenue, and in his house the officers found dies and batteries and a large quantity of partially-finished counterfeit coin. McGuire has up to the present eluded arrest, but he will be captured to-day. The prisoners were locked up in Ludlow Street Jail last night. It is supposed that at least $3,000 worth of the counterfeit coin has been passed in this City, and all victims are requested to be present at the arraignment of the counterfeiters in the United States Court this morning.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE AND MOTHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILFORD, Penn., Tuesday, July 27, 1875.

Mrs. Phebe Cuddeback, wife of Daniel Cuddeback, of Montague, Sussex County, N. J., was found lying upon the floor in a room of her house last night in a dying condition. By her side lay a small phial, labeled "morphine," and it was supposed she had swallowed the contents. She took it in the absence of her husband, who was somewhere outside. Two of the children afterward told their father that they saw their mother drink something from the bottle, and that immediately thereafter she fell to the floor. They ran and told their father, who hastened to the house, where he found what had been told him to be true. His wife was breathing heavily, and he sent at once for a physician, who arrived too late to do any good. She had repeatedly threatened to commit suicide, and only a short time since made an attempt take her life by taking a dose of laudanum, which, not being large enough, did not have the desired effect. Domestic trouble is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.

THE LATE JAMES M'IVER.

UTICA, N. Y., July 27.—James McIver, who dropped dead in New-York on Saturday, as telegraphed to-day, was formerly City Clerk of Utica, and for five years editor and one of the proprietors of the Utica *Evening Telegraph*. More recently he was engaged on Pittsburg (Penn.) papers, and the leading writer of the *Insurance Monitor*, of New-York. He had been absent from Utica the greater part of the last seventeen years.

A DAY'S ACCIDENTS.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—News has been received in this city that a mixed train on the Northern Pacific Railroad, consisting of twenty-two cars, went through the bridge across the Mississippi at Brainerd this morning, killing four persons. The bridge is about eighty feet high. The following special dispatch to the *Pioneer-Press* is all that has been received from the scene of the accident: The railroad officials throw every obstacle in the way of obtaining news. At present it is impossible to say what was the direct cause of the accident, whether a car jumped the track, as is stated by a passenger, or whether the train was too heavy for the bridge. The train went down near the middle of the bridge, the engine and forward part of the train backing into the break, and the rear part piling on top. The bridge and cars are almost a total wreck. The following is a list of the dead and injured: Dead—Peterkin, engineer; Grandon, fireman; M. Aiken; two Indian women. Injured—Mrs. M. Warren, of White Earth, hurt in the head and chest; Miss Johnson, of Motley, skull fractured and hip broken. The above went from the top of the bridge into the river. The caboose struck on a pier and broke in two, leaving A. J. Sawyer, of Duluth; Dr. R. C. Lloyd, of Watervliet, Mich., and a stranger from Moorehead among the debris on the top of the pier, where they remained until lowered by ropes. Sawyer was hurt in the face and limbs, although not seriously. Lloyd was injured in the face. The stranger was slightly injured. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A CHIMNEY.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Hiram J. Nason, wife of a prominent citizen of Boston, was accidentally killed under peculiar circumstances this afternoon. She was visiting a relative at No. 2 Mystic street, Charlestown, and with another lady was swinging in a hammock on the roof of the house, one of the ropes being attached to a staple on the chimney. The husbands of the ladies were swinging them, when suddenly the chimney toppled over and Mrs. Nason was instantly killed. The others escaped uninjured.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY THE CARS.

UTICA, N. Y., July 27.—Chester B. Smith, of Crown Point Centre, Essex County, N. Y., near Lake Champlain, was run over by the New-York express train at Rome to-day, and had both legs terribly mangled. He died about four hours after the accident. He was in the act of stepping from one train across the track when the express train struck him. Deceased was about thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, who are thought to be in New-York City.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A Kalamazoo dispatch says: By the terrific explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of S. Gilman, four miles north of Gobleville, Van Buren County, Mich., two men were killed and the engineer fatally wounded. The smoke-stack was thrown over a high tree, and the body of one of the men into the lake.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF COAL.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Pittsburg, says: An explosion occurred this morning at 10 o'clock at shaft No. 2, of the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company's works, at Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. John Humphreys was killed and six other miners were badly burned. The entry wall caved in, closing up the ventilating chambers.

A FIREMAN KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—A *Times* special says: "The express train east on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, early this morning, when near Zaleski, Ohio, ran through a culvert that had been washed out by rain, instantly killing the fireman, Powell, and breaking an arm and thigh of Engineer Cutter. No passengers were injured."

ANOTHER FIREMAN KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The express train on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, which left here at midnight last night, met with an accident half a mile west of Jamestown, by running over a cow. The engine and baggage car were wrecked, and Thomas McWilliams, fireman, was instantly killed.

TWO DEATHS IN A STORM.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 27.—A storm, accompanied by rain, passed over this city yesterday. A house on Napoleon street was blown down. A tree fell on a woman on Napoleon road and crushed her to death. A little boy who was with her escaped. A man named Dubois, while on a load of hay, was struck by lightning and killed.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A CHERRY-TREE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Anna, daughter of Aaron J. Kortright, living nearly twelve miles from this place, was killed last night by falling from a cherry tree.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—James Carson, of Briggs & Carson, a prominent mining firm in Salt Lake City, was run over by cars at Oakland this morning, and died this afternoon. He was well known throughout the East.

DEATH IN A SAND-PIT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Edward Revel, while working in a sand-pit near Carthage to-day, was instantly killed by the falling in of the bank, which covered him entirely.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27—During a severe rain and thunder storm here this afternoon George Harde (colored) was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning an incendiary fire was started in a boot and shoe store adjoining the Academy of Music in Shamokin, Penn., but was extinguished with but little damage. Much alarm is manifested in Shamokin, as this is the third attempt within three weeks to burn that portion of the town. There is no clue to the incendiaries.

The dwelling-house and stable belonging to Weymouth Wilkinson, situated near the Eastern Railroad Depot at South Berwick Junction, Me., was destroyed by fire Monday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

The hay-press of Messrs. Gordernier & Wheeler, of Schodack Landing, N. Y., containing 2,000 bales of hay and straw, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $6,000; insured for $3,000. It is supposed to have been set on fire by tramps.

The large planing-mill of the Abbatoir Company, in North Brighton, Mass., operated by J. W. Priest, was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss on building and machinery, $20,000.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Monday morning destroyed Kinger & Foster's tannery and storehouse. Loss $18,000, with an insurance of $7,500.

A fire at Grass Valley, Cal., Monday night, destroyed the Golden Eagle Hotel and other business property there. Loss, $30,000.

A saw mill at Mears Station, Mich., owned by Charles Mears, of Chicago, was burned Monday afternoon. Loss over $30,000; uninsured.

THE WRECK OF THE EASTPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A passenger by the steamer Eastport, which was wrecked on Point Arenas Friday morning, reports that the disaster was owing to neglect to sound the fog-whistle on the Cape. The fog had been thick for seven hours at the time of the disaster.

A NEW COTTON MARKET.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 27.—An effort is on foot among the business men to establish a cotton market here. A meeting was held to-night in that direction, in which much interest was manifested. The meeting adjourned without definite action, until Friday night next.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET—A MORE HOPEFUL PROSPECT OF THE CROPS.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Daily News* says the partial relapse in the corn market yesterday, following the complete change of weather, indicated a revival of hopes respecting the harvest which the persistent rain of the previous three weeks seemed wholly to forbid.

The *Mark Lane Express* of this week says the average rise in wheat since last week has been fully four shillings here and in France. Here much grain has been prostrated by heavy wind and rain. Should the weather continue fine the crops may not suffer much on yield, whatever may be the result as to quality. A return to the former low rates seems to be impossible with stocks so near exhaustion, but millers are not likely to purchase freely at high rates while there is a possibility of an improved prospect.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTES TO GIVE THE GOVERNMENT SHIPPING BILLS PREFERENCE OVER PLIMSOLL'S.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Mr. Dillinger, refused to give precedence to Mr. Plimsoll's Shipping bill, which, he said, despite the excellence of its motives, would only aggravate the evils it intended to remedy; besides it would require too much time in consideration. The bill of Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, would give the Government more rapid and direct action in stopping ships from sailing.

After a long debate the House, by a vote of 173 against 19, agreed to give the Government bills precedence to-morrow.

AN ALARMING STATE OF THINGS AT OLDHAM.

LONDON, July 27.—The Manchester *Guardian* says an alarming state of things prevails at Oldham. Only six out of 162 mills belonging to the Employers' Association are working.

FIFTY MILLS CLOSED AT ASHTON.

LONDON, July 28—6 A. M.—Fifty mills have been closed in Ashton, and 8,000 operatives are thrown out of employment.

DEATH OF BISHOP THIRLWALL.

LONDON, July 27.—Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, is dead.

RUSSIA.

THE WAR CONFERENCE PROJECT NOT ABANDONED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The *Golos* announces upon semi-official authority that the Government has not abandoned its idea of having a session of the conference on the usages of war at St. Petersburg. It says all the powers except England have accepted invitations to participate, and the conference will meet in the Spring of 1876.

THE WHEAT CROP A GOOD AVERAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Official crop reports represents that of wheat to be a good average.

FRANCE.

THE BILL ORGANIZING THE SENATE—OTHER ASSEMBLY MATTERS.

VERSAILLES, July 27.—The Assembly to-day by a large majority decided to proceed to a third reading of the bill organizing the Senate, final debate on which is fixed for Monday next.

The consideration of the budget will be resumed to-morrow.

The Permanent Committee to sit during the recess will be appointed on Thursday.

SPAIN.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION APPROVED—THE QUESTION OF WEST INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MADRID, July 27.—The Constitutional Committee have approved the whole draft of the new Constitution. A subcommittee will discuss with the Ministers to-day the question of conceding to the West Indian Colonies the right of representation in the Assembly when the war in Cuba shall have terminated.

THE MATTER OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND REPRESENTATION DECIDED.

MADRID, July 27.—The Subcommittee of the Committee on the Constitution have had a consultation with the Colonial Minister and the President of the Ministerial Council. It has been decided that the colonies shall be governed by special laws, and shall have a right to representation in the Cortes. The election, however, is to be regulated according to a special system which will be enacted at a fitting time.

TURKEY.

REPORTED DISPERSION OF INSURGENT BANDS IN HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, July 27.—The Vienna *Press* reports that the Governor of Bosnia has telegraphed to the Porte that the operations of the Turkish troops at Nevesigné and Belik have resulted in the dispersion of the insurgent bands near those places.

PORTUGAL.

QUALIFIED DENIAL OF THE REPORTED FAMINE.

LONDON, July 28.—Mr. Ricci, an agent of the Portuguese Government, in a letter to the morning papers states that he has received official dispatches from Lisbon by telegraph denying that there is any famine in the Province of Minho, but admitting that the drought has caused some distress in Algarve. He says the Government are employing needy people on the public works. This and other measures of relief give general satisfaction.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The Trustees of Chicago University held a meeting to-night, which was largely attended. The session was private, and lasted from 4 o'clock until 11. The only fact that could be learned was that a motion to rescind and repeal the motion recently adopted declaring the office of President of the university vacant was defeated by a vote of 17 to 14. This is a defeat of the Moss party and a triumph for the Burroughs faction. The question of the Presidency and of the future of the college was not definitely acted upon.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD LITIGATION.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 27.—Proceedings in the nature of quo warranto have been commenced by the Page Board of Directors of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, returnable at the August term of the Supreme Court, to test the validity of the issue of stock on the morning of the last election for Directors, and also to require the Smith Board to show cause why they should not give up possession. It is expected the hearing will be had within three weeks.

TROUBLESOME TRAMPS IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 27.—Tramps are causing trouble in this locality. On Saturday two men, after having eaten at the farm-house of Mr. Hill, at West Berlin, demanded money, and were driven away. They returned on Monday, and attempted to fire the premises, and in the afternoon four men broke in the door and fired at Mrs. Hill, who escaped uninjured. The neighbors are in pursuit of the gang.

A DISCOURSE ON HARD TIMES.

ROME, N. Y., July 27.—On the invitation of the business men of Rome, Mr. Walter B. Pierce, of Utica, addressed a large meeting this evening at Sink's Opera House, on the subject of hard times and their remedy. Mr. Homer F. Fowler presided, and the list of Vice Presidents embraced the names of many representative men. Mr. Pierce found the cause of the present depression of business not in the currency question, but in the reckless expense and positive criminality of men in public offices. He fortified his position by carefully-prepared statistics, and explained at length the work done in the State during the last year and the attitude of Gov. Tilden.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Æneas Fox, aged fifteen years, was drowned yesterday morning while bathing at Cedar Grove, N. J.

Leslie Hulse jumped in front of an Erie freight train at Goshen yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

Argument in the Waddy-Thompson case at Memphis, Tenn., will be concluded to-day and the case given to the jury.

Henry Marcey, of Boston, Mass., nineteen years of age, while bathing in Silver Lake yesterday afternoon was drowned.

Blasius Lang, aged about sixty years, living near Lower Preakness, N. J., committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting. Domestic troubles prompted the act.

Anna Wilbur, aged twenty-four years, a domestic in a private family in Providence, R. I., died yesterday morning of an overdose of morphine. Whether taken intentionally or otherwise is not known.

There were 458 deaths in Philadelphia last week, of which 318 were children, 205 being under one year of age. Twenty deaths were from scarlet fever, three from typhoid fever, and 114 from cholera infantum.

Bills have been filed in the United States Circuit Court at Little Rock, Ark., to review and set aside the late sale of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and its lands by the holders of the mortgage and land bonds.

A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of George M. Jackson, the defaulting Cashier in Collector Buckner's office, Louisville, Ky., discovered twenty-three grains of arsenic, three grains being sufficient to cause death. The analysis was made at the instance of life insurance companies.

Michael W. Whelley, of Worcester, Mass., eighteen years old, is under arrest and held in $15,000 for examination, for assault with intent to ravish, commit highway robbery, &c. He is identified as the perpetrator of two assaults with intent to ravish, and of numerous indecent exposures of person.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE BYRON MEMORIAL.

A crowded meeting convened by the Byron Memorial Committee, composed of many influential ladies and gentlemen, was held on July 16, at Willis' Rooms, in London. Right Hon. B. Disraeli presided, (being voted to the chair on the motion of Archdeacon Trollope,) and among those present were Lord Malmesbury, Lord Stanhope, Lord Lovelace, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Houghton, Lord Bradford, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord R. Graham, Dr. Farr, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M. P., Mr. E. Trelawney, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. F. K. Locker, Mr. Alaric A. Watts, Mr. R. Edgcumbe, (honorary Secretary,) &c.

Mr. Disraeli, on taking the chair, was very warmly cheered. He said: Gentlemen—I am happy to meet for the first time the members of the committee who have before consulted upon the subject which will engage our attention to-day. Before going further I wish to take this opportunity of attempting to draw your minds to the contemplation of the real object that we have before us. In the twelfth year of this century a poem was published by a young man which instantly commanded the sympathies of the nation. There is no instance in literary records of a success so sudden and so lasting. To use his own words, he "woke one morning and found himself famous." From that time for twelve years he poured out a series of complete inventions, which are not equaled for their number and their consistency of purpose in the literature of any country, ancient or modern. [Applause.] Admirable for many qualities, for their picturesqueness, their wit, their passion, they are most distinguished by their power of expression, and by the sublime energy of their imagination. And then, after twelve years, he died—he died in the fullness of his fame, having enjoyed in his lifetime a degree of celebrity which has never fallen to the lot of any other literary man—not only admired in his own country, but reverenced and adored in Europe. [Applause.] How is it then that after half a century has elapsed we are met here for the first time in public meeting to devise some means of a national expression of admiration and gratitude to qualities so transcendent? [Applause.] It has been said as some reason for this strange and dark neglect that the private character of this poet was not as illustrious as his public one. When half a century has elapsed private character is scarcely an element in the estimate of literary genius. [Applause.] But of his private character it may be said that it was ambiguous: of it little is clearly known and there is no man in this room—aye, I would say even in this country—that upon that subject can presume to give a definite and precise opinion. [Loud applause.] But, then, it was said as another excuse that his works were deficient in morality, and that he indulged in too free speculation upon those subjects which the human mind can never penetrate, yet which it is organically formed to reverence. And yet it might be remembered that he was born in an age of contracted sympathies and restricted thought, and that much he then questioned has been since surrendered. [Applause.] If he fell, as he undoubtedly did, into many erroneous conclusions upon divine subjects, it may be urged for him that he was very young. [Hear.] I remember once Lord Lyndhurst dissertiug upon the character and career of Mr. Canning, and he then asked of some one who was present what was the precise age at which Mr. Canning died. He was told that he had died at the age of fifty-six. "What," said Lord Lyndhurst, then advanced in life, but yet in the fullness of his mental capacity, "only fifty-six; why he was a mere boy." But we must remember that when Byron died he was twenty years younger than Mr. Canning, and in these speculations upon his character and his career, that element in that wonderful character and that marvelous career should never be omitted. It should be remembered that we are speculating always on the life of one who, like those whom the gods love, died young. [Applause.] During these fifty years that have elapsed, and during which no public meeting has ever been called to recognize his merits, a chorus of poetasters have unceasingly worked to decry his abilities, and ultimately aim to deny his genius. No one who has traveled in Greece can ever question for a moment the place of Byron as a poet of the highest class. He has impressed his mind on that country more than any other poet who has existed since Homer. There is not a cape, a promontory, a column that he has not touched with the fire, or suffused with the sweetness, of his song. If you follow him in his Italian residence, you will find that Italy was to him a source of scarcely inferior inspiration. But the last and greatest of his works does not depend upon local influence. It will remain, as it is now recognized, an unexampled picture of human nature and the triumphant effort of the English tongue. [Loud applause.] We are met here, then, to-day at last to do some justice to one of the greatest of England's sons. [Hear, hear.] What form our feelings should take it will be for you to decide. You know, and you will know more as these proceedings continue, of what has been attempted. I can effectually apologize for not having taken part in any previous proceedings, that my life is a busy and urgent one, and that I could only lend to the committee the depth of my sympathy. But when I saw that in that movement respecting a tablet that it was sanctioned by the presence and the active interposition of one who had the proudest and the nearest claim to interpose in such a business—I mean the son-in-law of Byron—[cheers]—who more than forty years ago was my companion in that Albania which Byron celebrated, I felt that it was under the influence of kindly and able counsels. For myself, though I presume not to dictate to this assembly what form their feelings shall assume in this respect, I will express my individual desire to see in some public place a semblance of this great spirit—[applause]—so that the English people when they pass shall recognize one of the greatest masters of the English language. [Loud and long applause.]

Earl Stanhope, Mr. G. A. Sala, and the Earl of Lovelace made brief speeches, and a Gen. Wilson, whom Mr. Disraeli introduced as an American, said, on behalf of his countrymen, that they claimed a share in Byron, and would expect to be allowed to contribute a considerable portion of the expense of the proposed statue. [Applause.] Mr. Mussarini, a Greek gentleman, begged to mention that Greece also had a share in Byron. An English Prime Minister presided over a meeting to erect a statue to Byron in London, and the Prime Minister of Greece had just unveiled a statue of the poet, costing £800, at Missolonghi.

Mr. Disraeli announced that a subscription list would be opened at once, and the meeting then terminated.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY BY TRAMPS.

NASHUA, N. H., July 27.—Much excitement exists here in consequence of frequent robberies which have taken place. Many houses have been pillaged. This morning Mr. Brockway, a marketman, was halted on the Amherst road, and an attempt made to rob and murder him. His clothing and hat were cut with bullets, and his escape was a narrow one. The entire Police force is out scouring the woods for his assailants, who are believed to be tramps.

THREATENED RIOT IN LOUISIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—A dispatch from New-Orleans states that a riot is apprehended at East Feliciana, where the negroes have assumed the offensive, and are collecting and arming through the parish for the supposed purpose of capturing the town of Clarion. Great excitement prevails throughout the parish. A number of whites have armed and congregated to patrol the town. A bad feeling has existed between the races in the parish for some months.

A CARD FROM MR. J. J. BELDEN.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF CERTAIN CANAL CONTRACTS—A FLAT CONTRADICTION OF RECENT REPORTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Repeated telegrams from Albany within the past few days, implicating directly and indirectly Mr. Denison and myself in the disappearance from the public offices of the State of certain books relating to our canal contracts, and calumnious articles in some of the newspapers of similar import, have induced me to break the long silence with which I have borne the repeated imputations of being concerned in the commission of frauds upon the Treasury of the State in connection with our contracts on the canals.

Without any proof of the fact which has come to my knowledge, it has been assumed that I and my partners have been guilty of such frauds, and, without any proof whatever that any records have been feloniously abstracted from the State archives, we are assumed by many to be guilty of causing their removal or disappearance. All charges, insinuations, or innuendoes to the effect that these books have disappeared through any agency of mine are unqualifiedly false, and a moment's consideration would convince any fair, intelligent man that a contractor can have no interest in the destruction or abstraction of the public records referred to, relating to his contracts, and that their loss or disappearance would militate against his interest, and not in his favor.

The canal contracts of the State are uniformly made so as to provide a certain compensation for certain specific items of work, as, for instance, a certain price for excavation, embankment, vertical wall, slope wall, oak timber, hemlock timber, &c. In course of the prosecution of the work the State Engineers make what is termed monthly estimates, upon which the contractor draws monthly payments in compensation for labor and materials. Once in each month the whole work and materials are remeasured and re-estimated, until the whole work is finally completed, when a final estimate is made, and the work is paid for as provided in the contract. These accounts are all kept by the State officers, and the contractor is paid by and according to the State accounts alone. It is not pretended that these monthly estimates are lost, and they contain full accounts of the work, labor, and materials furnished upon a contract, and from them a final estimate can be immediately and easily reproduced. But even if all the estimates, monthly and final, were destroyed to-day, that furnishes no obstacle to determining the work, labor, and material which Denison & Belden have performed and furnished on their contracts, because a recalculation from the original field notes, levels, and diagrams would furnish the amount as certainly and correctly as though made on the day the work was completed, and a resurvey of the work now should approximately produce the same result. In the numerous records kept in the canal offices of the State, it is not strange that some of them might be temporarily mislaid or lost. Certainly they might, if it be true, as I am informed, that the division office has been transferred to three or four different buildings, in various parts of Albany, in as many years. But to charge the contractor, who has no access to them and no possible interest in their destruction, with their felonious disappearance or abstraction is a rank injustice which no fair man will tolerate or approve. The idea has been attempted to be conveyed that the missing books referred to the contracts and work of Denison & Belden alone.

This is not true. There are no books which contain the account of our work, except they likewise contain all the work in progress at the time on the division. Much parade is made in these telegrams and newspaper articles over the fact that Mr. Denison refused to produce before the Governor's commission "all of his books and papers," and he was adjudged guilty of contempt for such refusal.

Believing that the Governor's commission had no legal existence and "was organized to convict," and having no confidence in a tribunal which assumes, without evidence, the guilt of the parties summoned before them, and calls on them to prove their innocence, we refused to surrender to this irresponsible tribunal our private books and papers, containing large business transactions with numerous individuals, for their custody, detention, and examination. I should have been ashamed had I allowed, in my name, a precedent established of a tame submission to this infringement of the constitutional rights guaranteed to every American citizen, though it be deemed necessary to the political ambition and aspirations of any man. Is it not time that the practice of assuming the guilt of individuals, and then basing upon that assumption the right to disregard all the protection which the law assumes to give to every man, and treating them as condemned criminals should be checked and stopped?

We desire to say, here and now, that any man or set of men, whether occupying official positions or not, may have the privilege of making such examination of our books and papers as they may desire, upon this single condition, viz.: that such person or persons shall be fair, honorable, and unprejudiced men who will not make publicity of purely private affairs in no way relating to our dealings with the State.

We do not now, and never have, feared the most rigorous investigation of all or any of our dealings with the State. Give us an open trial, protected by the rules of law, and opportunity of presenting evidence, and there is no transaction that I have ever had with the State that I shall not fearlessly meet and triumphantly vindicate.

J. J. BELDEN.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Monday, July 26, 1875.

THE ROBBERY OF MRS. PARAN STEVENS.

The following advertisement appears in the London newspapers:

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen, about 8 P. M. on the 28th June, 1875, from Grafton street, Bond street, London, a lady's dark green, dull grain morocco leather bag with outside pocket, initials M. S. in gold on flap, and lock to pull down, much worn, has been new bottomed, and a new round handle put on: a solitaire diamond necklace (silver setting;) a large Eastern amethyst necklace, round shaped, with diamonds, plain gold setting: four pairs of ear-drops, (one very large solitaire diamond, heavy gold setting with movable pendants, consisting of medium-sized diamonds set in silver;) one of Eastern amethysts with diamonds, (to match second necklace;) one of pear-shaped pearls, with small diamonds at top; one green enameled with pearl drops and diamonds; two brooches, one with large diamonds, (silver setting, rather oblong, with spray from left, all diamonds, the leaves or roses having a diamond in centre;) one large Eastern amethyst, with diamonds (to match second necklace;) a gold bracelet, with several leaves, set with large diamonds; a very large diamond, claw setting, gentleman's gold pin; two large diamond solitaires, mounted in silver or white metal, on long pins for the hair; a very large pendant, consisting of a cluster of large diamonds in centre surrounded by rows of small diamonds, set in silver, with drops of three, four, or five diamonds pendent from it, (one drop on left missing.) The property of Mrs. Stevens. By Pauline Delaporte, a French lady's maid, age forty, looks older, height five feet, very thin, hair black turning gray, eyes dark, generally dressed in dark clothes, very quiet demeanor. The above reward will be paid by William Blackmore, Esq., solicitor, Founder's court, Lothbury, E. C., to any person who shall give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said Mme. Pauline. Information to be given to Superintendent Williamson, Detective Department, Great Scotland Yard, London, S. W.

CONFEDERATE DOCUMENTS.

The Southern Historical Society has lately received an important contribution, consisting of "copies of Confederate reports made by heads of departments," in response to a circular of Gen. Breckinridge, Secretary of War, issued the early part of February, 1865, on the resources at their command for conducting the war. The contributor was R. G. H. Kean, of Lynchburg, Va., late Chief Clerk in the Confederate War Department, who states that the documents were placed in his confidential care and brought home on his person after the surrender of Gen. Johnston, together with letters, written at the same time, from Gens. Lee and Johnston on the condition of their armies and their ability to prosecute the war.

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN IOWA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

CROP REPORTS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.

A REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE; THE COTTON CONGRESS.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

SALT LAKE CITY AND ITS PEOPLE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

HINTS FOR THE HARVEST FIELD.

FARMER'S SUMMER DIET. By ALEX. HYDE.

THE REPORTED POTATO DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

A NEW WEEDING MACHINE; MEAL FEEDING.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A strange service was held at St. Albans, Vt., on Saturday, the day being the anniversary of the murder of Marietta N. Ball, a school-teacher, just a year ago. About 200 persons assembled at the scene of the murder, where an impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Howard, who said that the meeting was in honor of her who held her virtue dearer than her life, and died in its defense. The little pupils of the murdered girl decorated the place where she was found with floral tributes, and the bushes all around were hung with crape.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house, Monday morning, July 26:

Capital	$50,326,000	Inc..	$5,000
Loans	131,525,900	Dec..	830,100
Specie	1,358,700	Dec..	432,700
Legal-tender notes	8,295,800	Inc..	79,400
Due from other banks	19,694,700	Dec..	1,100,700
Due to other banks	23,706,000	Dec..	479,800
Deposits	52,370,300	Dec..	1,225,[illegible]
Circulation	24,941,000	Dec..	127,100

Exclusively Boots and Shoes.
No Dry Goods, Crockery, Brick Dust or Molasses. All kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES at reduced prices.
Linen Slippers........$1 50
CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Cancer
Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Everdell, Principal Office 302 Broadway.
Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraving, Printing of every description. Established 1840.

The Peruvian Syrup is a permanent tonic.
Alcoholic stimulants afford only temporary relief.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Saturday, July 24, MARY SELENA, widow of C. M. Arnold, and daughter of the late Dr. J. W. Schmidt, of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, July 27, GEORGE WILLIAM, only son of William L. and Jennie Burke, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Flatbush av., near Clarkson st., Flatbush, L. I., Thursday, July 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CLANCEY.—At Schenectady, N. Y., July 24, 1875, Mrs. MARTHA CLANCEY, wife of Rev. John Clancey.

Funeral Thursday, July 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from 92 Liberty st., Schenectady, N. Y.

DE KAY.—Suddenly, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, July 26, S. CRAVEN DE KAY, son of Sidney and Minna De Kay, aged 10 months.

GARDNER.—At Chicago, Ill., on the 26th inst. H. A. GARDNER, Chief Engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad.

HEERMANCE.—On Monday night, July 26, MARION, infant child of William L. and Susie E. Heermance.

Funeral on Thursday, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Palisade avenue, Yonkers. Carriages will meet 3 o'clock train from 30th st.

HOWARD.—At Belvidere, N. J., July 26, 1875, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. C. Blain, Mrs. MARY L. HOWARD, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services at Belvidere, on Wednesday at 3 P. M. Interment at Greenwood on Thursday morning.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, July 27, SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Jr.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Dr. Jonathan S. Lawrence, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Thursday afternoon, July 29, at 1:30 o'clock without further notice.

MERRILL.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Saturday, July 24, FREDERICK OGDEN MERRILL, eldest son of Edward W. and Hannah Merrill, aged 10 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of William H. Marston, No. 686 Willoughby av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 28, at 3 o'clock.

PADDOCK.—On Monday, July 26, MARTHA A. PADDOCK, widow of T. R. Paddock and daughter of the late Frederick Weed, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 30 Orchard st., on Wednesday, July 28, at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

PRATT.—At Hartford, Conn., July 22, LUCY BRACE, youngest child of Henry C. and Kate C. Pratt, of this City.

THOMASON.—After a short illness, on Saturday, July 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE THOMASON, aged 73, wife of Rev. D. R. Thomason.

Friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services, at the Reformed Church, 85th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Interment in New-Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston *Christian Freeman*: We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection and which is harmless, for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD IS A CONSEquence of imperfect digestion. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation helps to manufacture pure, rich blood, which nourishes the system and keeps the body vigorous. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS.—An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

SERMONS OUT OF CHURCH.

SERMONS OUT OF CHURCH. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

A shrewd, wise, practical, well-meant book, by one who has, on not a few of the matters treated of, a right to speak and a claim to be listened to.—*Non-conformist, London.*

Under the title of "Sermons Out of Church," the author of "John Halifax" has put forth a series of short essays, in which she deals in a lively and vigorous manner with some of the conventions and superstitions of domestic and social life.—*Saturday Review, London.*

II

TROLLOPE'S THE WAY WE LIVE NOW.

THE WAY WE LIVE NOW. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "Doctor Thorne," "The Small House at Arlington," &c., &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, $1 50; cloth, $2.

Anthony Trollope's position grows more secure with every new work which comes from his pen. He is one of the most prolific of writers, yet his stories improve with time instead of growing weaker, and each is as finished and as forcible as though it were the sole production of the author. A great cause of this unfailing success is that he is one of the very few, even among the fine novelists, who are thoroughly honest; it is really impossible to find in all his writings a single passage where any event is strained, or any character placed with a view to mere dramatic effect. He gives us pictures of English society, and, still more, of human nature, which are inimitable in their fidelity. His people are all people of the every-day world; his plots are made up of love-making, family quarrels, politics, and such familiar affairs. The actors in them interest us, because they are true to nature, and because we can study all the ins and outs of their experience as we might those of our intimate friends, with the advantage of freedom and leisure. His stories are, in fact, animated pictures of circumstances with which we ourselves might easily have been acquainted; and the showman is one who is both keen and kind, who has a genial spirit, and points out to us all the little inconsistencies and peculiarities of his characters with a sort of sympathetic humor.—*New-York Sun.*

III.

"LIZA TABOR'S EGLANTINE.

EGLANTINE. A Novel. By ELIZA TABOR, author of "Hope Meredith," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

Admirers of "St. Olave's" will not be disappointed with "Eglantine." It is a healthy and attractive story of English life. The heroine is altogether charming.—*Sunday Times, London.*

Few of our female writers do their work with more care or grace than the author of "St. Olave's."—*British Quarterly Review.*

The tone of this story is healthy and sensible.—*Athenæum, London.*

We recommend all who are in search of a fascinating story to read this work. The same graphic power, healthy sentiment, deep pathos, and racy humor which characterized "St. Olave's" are every where displayed in "Eglantine."—*Court Journal, London.*

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	32	Resin, bbls	275
Beans, bbls	120	Pitch, bbls	10
Bees-wax, pk	1	Beef, pks	74
Flour, bbls	15,344	Pork, pks	1,011
Corn-meal, bags	875	Cut-meats, pks	408
Wheat, bushels	89,000	Lard, tcs	675
Corn, bushels	9,000	Butter, pks	2,368
Oats, bushels	28,000	Cheese, pks	17,637
Rye, bushels	350	Rice, tcs	90
Malt, bushels	750	Starch, pks	2,140
Cotton, bales	245	Sugar, bbls	238
Eggs, bbls	1,271	Spelter, pcs	607
Copper, bbls	56	Stearine, pks	50
Grease, pks	26	Tallow, pks	105
Hops, bales	15	Tea, pks	32
Hides, No	2,302	Tobacco, hhds	378
Hides, bdls	1,426	Tobacco, pks	54
Lead, pigs	300	Wool, bales	199
Lard-oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	444
Leather, sides	15,194		

ASHES—Continue very quiet at former rates, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ℘ 100 ℔.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔., but the dealings have been wholly in a jobbing way, and confined to small lots.

COCOA—Has been inactive and nominal in price, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Business in this line has been comparatively quiet, but values have been quoted quite strong, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,004 bags Rio by the South America, (balance of cargo,) and 1,215 bags do. by the Lorena, on private terms; also 4,000 bags do. by the Willie, (rumored as a resale,) and 1,000 bags resold at Baltimore, on the basis of current rates....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good at 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ℘ ℔., gold.

COTTON—The suspension of the firm of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., who were represented as having been largely interested in Cotton, very seriously affected this market, and led to a marked decline in prices, under a strong pressure to realize, especially on options for forward delivery. The demand for prompt delivery came mostly from spinners, who bought a fair amount of stock, at the reduction of ⅛c. ℘ ℔. Export buyers seemed unwilling to operate with freedom. Sales have been reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,988 bales, (of which 153 bales were on last evening,) including 1,940 bales to spinners and 48 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been extensive, and the pressure to sell, under the reports of the failure, already mentioned, was very decided, which led to a decline of 5-16c.@7-16c. ℘ ℔., the market closing irregularly, after unusual excitement. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,200 bales, (of which 7,500 bales were on last evening, and 36,700 bales were to-day,) with 7,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; August, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; September, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; October, 13 11-16c.; November, 13 21-32c.; December, 13 11-16c.; January, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; February, 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; March, 14 9-32c.@14 11-32c.; April, 14 15-32c.@14 17-32c.; May, 14 23-32c.@14 25-32c.; June, 15c.@15 1-16c. ℘ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 245 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 168 bales, against 338 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 870 bales, against 1,084 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,451,844 bales, against 3,750,464 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 455 bales; to the Continent, 3,298 bales. Stock in New-York, 75,155 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 131,426 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive at former nominal rates, ranging from $2 10@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in Breadstuffs generally has been on a restricted scale. Cable reports of fair weather and lower markets abroad have been against the outward movement. The suspensions in the financial line, in the local market, also operated as a check on transactions....State and Western Flour was very dull, as a rule, and quoted 15c.@25c. a barrel lower, and at the close quite unsettled. The export inquiry has been unusually light, and the home trade demand, in most instances, has been confined within the limits of pressing wants. Holders have been more eager to realize, especially on other than really desirable lines of shipping Extras, the latter not plenty. The sales since our last have been 10,800 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35 for lines; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$6; very good to very fancy do., $6@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $5 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 20@$6 85 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$6, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras for shipment at $5 90@$7, mainly at from $6 15@$6 40 for plain, and $6 85@$7 25 for patent. Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6@$7 75; Western White do., Extras, $6@$8; St. Louis Extra, $5 85@$8 25, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6@$7 25; Minnesota patent stock, $6 85@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, City Mills, and State Extras, on the basis of our reduced quotations....Southern Flour has been very quiet and quoted lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for Superfine; $5 60@$6 65 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been comparatively quiet within the range of from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales 250 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been less sought after, yet quoted steady. Sales equal to 700 bbls. at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 50 for Tropical, and $5@$5 25 for Brandywine....Included in the sales have been 250 bbls. Yellow Western at $4 10, and 200 bbls. Tropical at $4 50....Corn-meal, in bags, at $1 60@$2 ℘ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Foreign Dried meets with a slow demand at about late quotations. Sales 1,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 25; 1,500 bxs. Loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 55; 175 bbls. Currants, 6⅜c.; 200 cases Sardines, 12c.@12⅛c., gold; 5 cases Leghorn Citron, 23½c.; and 30 csks. Turkey Prunes, to arrive, 7⅜c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active since our last, opening about 3c.@5c. a bushel lower, under adverse cable reports, advices of depressed Western markets, and reports of trouble in the financial line here, but closing much stronger, especially on No. 2 Spring, to arrive, the latest bids for which were rather better than the final quotations of yesterday. The offerings toward the close were much less urgent than through the earlier dealings, with advices from Europe of hardening markets, and from the West of renewed rain-storms in sections. The demand became more animated as the day advanced, mainly on export account, though partly for speculative purposes. Millers were not disposed to operate freely, particularly in view of the extreme heaviness and irregularity in Flour. Winter Wheat was quoted fully 3c.@5c. a bushel cheaper and difficult of sale. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery of 99,000 bushels (part to arrive this week) at $1 35½ for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with $1 36 reported as bid and $1 38 asked for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 30@$1 30½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, here and to arrive in a few days, mainly at $1 30 for prime; $1 28@$1 36 for ungraded Spring; $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 38@$1 46 (nominally) for White Western, and $1 36@$1 42½ for Red and Amber Western. And for forward delivery sales were reported of 32,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive in August, at $1 36; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 31@$1 33, with $1 33 subsequently reported as bid; 8,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 32; 80,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., last half of August, at $1 28, and 24,000 bushels do., August option, on private terms, quoted at the close at $1 31 reported as bid for strictly prime....Corn has been less sought after for home use and shipment, and has been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, closing dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 77,500 bushels at 82½c.@84c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 84c.@85¼c. for fair to very choice sailing vessel do., chiefly at 84½c. for very good afloat; 84½c.@85¼c. for new Yellow Western, with 85c. reported as bid for prime old Mixed Western, in store, and up to 87c. asked....For August delivery, prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western Corn was quoted at 85c.@85½c. ℘ bushel, but no further dealings of importance were reported....Rye dull and somewhat unsettled; Canada, in bond, quoted nominally at 95c. as the asking rate; State at $1 14@$1 15 for car lots....Barley has been attracting more attention, mostly new crop, for forward delivery, in the absence of offerings of old, and sales were reported of 10,000 bushels new crop four-rowed State, September delivery, (the first this season,) at $1 20 ℘ bushel. Messrs. Story, Ward & Comstock exhibited on 'Change to-day a very handsome sample of four-rowed State Barley, the first of the season, on the basis of which was made the sale just mentioned....Barley-malt has been quiet, but quoted steady; Canada quoted at $1 65@$1 75; Western at $1 50@$1 60; four to six-rowed State, $1 47½@$1 55; two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 45, cash and time....Nothing new in Canada Peas....Oats have been in limited request at a further material reduction in prices closing heavily. The business was mostly in prime Mixed Chicago, afloat. Sales have been reported of 62,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 60c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 60c.@67c. for very poor to very choice White Western, car lots....Feed has been in less request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 75@$30, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 ℔., and $20@$21 for Bran, ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been very moderately sought after, chiefly for local use, on the basis of previous quotations, ranging from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw continues very quiet within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ℘ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The inquiry for Domestic Cloth has been fair at firm prices; market otherwise dull....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth 13¼c.@13½c. Sales, 500 half-rolls Domestic Cloth, at Boston, at 13¼c.

HEMP—Has been in more demand at steady rates; sales, 1,200 bales Manila, per Charmer, at 8c., gold; 100 bales Jute Butts, at 2 15-16c., and 500 bales do., at Boston, at 3c., currency, ℘ ℔. We quote: Manila hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅝c., gold, ℘ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℘ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ℘ ton; Jute, 3½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—A very slow business has been reported in this line, on account of the variable gold premium; prices have not varied much. Sales, 1,150 Dry Texas, 276 Dry-salted do., 2,395 Dry Montana, 750 Dry Western, and 280 Matamoras on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been firm and in very good request. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 300,000 ℔....The dealings in Copper products have been quite limited, yet values in a jobbing way have been without important change. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 23c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ℘ ℔....The inquiry for Iron has been mostly for job lots. Prices of most kinds have favored buyers. Scotch Pig has been very quiet within the previous range; offerings of stock quite moderate; 150 tons Eglinton sold on private terms....American Pig has been also in comparatively slack request, and quoted generally weak as to values. Sales have been reported of 350 tons, part No. 1, within our range. Wrought Scrap has not attracted much attention, yet prices have been nominally unaltered. Iron Rails have been quoted about steady, but trade has been quite dull. Manufactured Iron has been selling slowly, from store, on the basis of previous quotations. We quote, Eglinton Pig at $29 50@$31; Glengarnock, $32@$33; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27; No. 2 do., $23 50@$25 50; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $47@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $75, at tide-water; Wrought Scrap, $28@$31, from ship and yard, ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been generally inactive, the demand having been confined to small lots. Prices have been without important alteration. Foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been in light demand generally, within the range of from $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 50 for domestic....American Steel has been in very limited request within the range of from 9c.@16c., currency, ℘ ℔.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ℘ ℔....Regulus Antimony has been held more confidently on the basis of 13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American, with rather more demand noted....Shot has been very quiet at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔....Tin has been quoted easier in price, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported of 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8, and 250 bxs. Coke at $6 75, gold....We quote: Straits at 18⅛c.; English at 18½c.@18¾c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8@$8 25; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$6 75, gold....Zinc has been steady but dull, within the range of from 8⅝c.@9c., gold, but has been quite moderately sought after.

MOLASSES—Has been held very firmly, but has been quiet to-day, no further invoice dealings having been reported. The jobbing trade has been slow. We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@54c.; Barbados, 39c.@42c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 36c.@42c.; do., refining grades, 36c.@37c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been rather dull, but stiffly held, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 39c.@60c., and Molasses do. 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ℘ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive at 21c.@22c. for hhds., and 25c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted rather stronger in price, with a better inquiry noted. We quote the range from $1 70@$1 75 for strained to good strained, $1 75@$2 20 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 2,300 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $1 65@$1 75; 800 bbls. good Strained to low No. 1 at $1 80@$2 50, and 100 bbls. No. 2 at $1 80 ℘ 280 ℔....Tar has been in moderate request at from $2 37½@$2 62½ ℘ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted firmer, on a more active demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 33½c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 853 bbls. at 32c.@32½c.; and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 33½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quoted about steady, but comparatively dull. A very slow trade has been noted in Linseed, Neatsfoot, Olive, Resin, Cod, and Cotton-seed Oils within our range. A fair jobbing inquiry has been noted for Lard, Menhaden, Paraffine, and Tanners' Oils, on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, $1@$1 10 for good to prime, and 85c.@90c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71½c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@61c., in cks. and bbls., for small lots; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Bleached do., 45c.@50c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 42c.@47c.; Yellow do., 60c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c.; and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 62c.@68c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10½c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 40c.@42c. At New-Bedford, sales have been made of 675 bbls. Crude Sperm, mainly for export, at $1 50; and 175 bbls. Humpback Whale, for manufacturing, at 61c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held with more confidence, but has been quiet on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c. in shipping order....Refined has been more sought after, and held more firmly for early delivery, at 11¾c., and for forward delivery at 11 7-16c.@11½c. Sales, 2,000 bbls., deliverable Aug. 10 to 20, at 11 7-16c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c. Sales, 12,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand for early delivery, mainly for shipment, and has been quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Western Mess at $21 05@$21 20, the latter rate for choice; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25, and of Extra Prime, $16....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Western Mess, August, at $21, closing at $21 05@$21 12½, and 250 bbls. do., September option, at $21 20, closing firm....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City at 10⅛c.@10½c., and extra heavy at 9½c. ℘ ℔. City Cut-meats have been comparatively quiet, since our last, but have been held with firmness. Sales have been reported of 7,000 ℔. fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Western products generally dull....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 11c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11⅞c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 14c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12¼c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon continues very quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c. Western Short Clear at 12¾c.; do. Long Clear, 12¼c. Sales have been reported of small lots City Long Clear at 12¾c.@12⅞c....Lard has been quoted easier and somewhat irregular, on a very moderate movement for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.; small lots of new do. at 13⅝c.@13½c.; small lots City do. at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; No. 1 City at 13¼c. for choice; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 13⅞c., and do. for the Continent, at 14¼c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13⅞c.; 4,500 tcs. September at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14c.@14 1-16c., and 250 tcs. October at 14 3-16c., closing at 14 1-16c.; 1,500 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, (last evening,) at 12⅝c.@12¾c., closing at 12⅝c. ℘ ℔....Beef has been quiet, since our last, at unchanged rates. We quote in a jobbing way at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ℘ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $27@$28 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Philadelphia and 50 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms....Beef Hams have been in more demand since our last at from $19@$22 for good to very choice. Sales 40 hhds. at the latter rate....The better grades of Butter have been held with decidedly more confidence on higher offerings, and a fair inquiry, chiefly for local use. Market otherwise without important alteration. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 29c.@30c. for fancy; State, in pails, 20c.@35c. for ordinary to very fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to choice, and 32c.@35c. for fancy; State, in firkins, at 22c.@29c., for about fair to very choice; Western at 12c.@27c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been in good request, mainly for export, and quoted stronger. We quote Cheese at 5½c.@12¼c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for good to fine, and 11¾c.@12c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11½c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been dull and heavy within the range of 17c.@21c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@19c. for good to strictly prime marks, ℘ dozen.

SALT—Has been quite moderately sought after since our last, at unaltered rates, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull at former nominal figures, with Crude quoted nominal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,700 bags and 3,000 pockets, by Lottie Warren, sold at Boston, at $1 85, gold, ℘ bushel. Market otherwise dull; quotations as in our last.

STARCH—Has been in fair demand since our last, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5½c.

SUMAC—Has been moderately sought after, with Sicily ranging from $75@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ℘ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been very dull to-day. Operators were unwilling to buy or sell freely, in view of the reported failures in the financial line. Values, however, ruled firm. A sale of 100 hhds. Porto Rico was made on private terms. We quote fair refining Cuba very firm at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been comparatively quiet, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been held rather more firmly, with a fair demand noted. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 105,000 ℔....Stearine continues very dull at 17¼c. for choice City, in hhds.; 16½c.@16¾c. for choice Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Have been dull, but steady; sales, 400 half-chests Green and 800 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line indicate a moderate degree of animation, with a comparatively steady range of prices. Sales have been reported of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@22c.; 200 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf on private terms; 150 cases sundry growths at 7½c.@35c., and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 17. A fair proportion of the trade has been for shipment; Manufactured Tobacco has been in request within the previous range.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 21; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—Holders are generally quite prompt in responding to the calls of buyers, who are operating with reserve, even on manufacturing account, though values are quoted, as a rule, weak and somewhat irregular, California and Texas new clip suffering most in this way, from the comparatively free offerings of stock. Medium Fleece is in more favor than the finer qualities and at relatively much better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 56,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 48c.@51c.; 3,000 ℔. Unwashed Indiana, 100 bags Lambs' Pulled, 62 bales Cape, and 76 bales Creola Sheep-skins on private terms; 26,000 ℔. Texas at 28c.@32c.; 8,000 ℔. Fall California at 18c.@20c.; 49 bales and 61,000 ℔. California Spring at 27c.@34c., and 2,500 ℔. Australian Combing at 56c. ℘ ℔. The aggregate receipts of California Wool at San Francisco for the first half of the current year were 73,848 bales, weighing 22,893,000 ℔., and the exports from San Francisco same time were 25,050,900 ℔. A few lots of new Fall clip have already been received at San Francisco.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively firm as to rates, with a good demand for accommodation, chiefly from Grain and Petroleum shippers, especially the former. The offerings of room on berth and suitable tonnage have been much lighter, and ship-owners have been quite confident in their views. Vessels for the Lumber and Deal trades have been in request at about late figures. Tonnage suited to the West India trade has been attracting more attention. Vessels for long voyages have not been much sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ℘ 280 ℔.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@8⅜d. ℘ bushel; 28,000 bxs. Cheese (in addition to the free shipments mentioned in our last) at 45s.; 2,100 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s., nearly all at 40s. ℘ ton; and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl., (at which rate yesterday's shipments were reported and should have been printed as 5,000 bbls.,) and, by steam, 600 pks. Provisions on the basis of 45s., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour (forward shipments) at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 200 pcbs. Syrup at 31s. 3d. ℘ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, an American brig, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Belfast, an Italian bark, 459 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. ℘ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 680 tons, to arrive from Glasgow, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; an American bark, to arrive from a British port, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., reported at 7s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 425 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. (a recharter) at 8s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 636 tons, (to arrive from Halifax, N. S.,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 7s. 9d; an American bark, 688 tons, (now on the way hither from Baltimore,) hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d.; a British bark, 593 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,800 quarters do. (reported as chartered previous to arrival) on private terms; a British bark, 562 tons, with about 3,700 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 8s.; a bark, with about 2,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 8s. ℘ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 sides and 10 tons Leather at 3.50 reich-marks; 30 tcs. and 4 bbls. Honey at 15 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 pks. Starch at 25s....For Stettin or Danzic, an American schooner, 315 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ℘ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 411 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Cronstadt, a British bark, 282 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. ℘ bbl....For Santander, an American brig, 277 tons, with about 1,900 bbls Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ℘ bbl....For Odessa, an Italian brig, 352 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum at 43c. ℘ case and £10 gratuity....For Gonaives and back to New-York, an American brig, 139 tons, with general cargo at $1,600, part gold....For Trinidad, P. S., an American schooner, 256 tons, hence, with general cargo at $1,400, gold, vessel paying port charges....For Hayti and back, an American schooner, 87 tons, with general cargo at $1,300, part gold....For Cape Haytien, an American schooner, 173 tons, hence, with general cargo at $1,375, gold....For Cardenas, an American bark, 439 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $2,000....For Savannah, an American brig, 225 tons, (now at Baltimore,) with salt, from Turk's Island, at 9c. ℘ bushel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,363 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,225 head, or 425 cars, of which 242 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 461 cars for the same time last week, and 312 cars for the same time last year. The market thus far has been dull and slow. The quality of the offerings was fully up to that of last week. There was a fair attendance of all classes of purchasers, Eastern dealers holding off; 1,600 head disposed of thus far; sales of Illinois Steers, ranging from 962 to 1,207 ℔., at $5 37½@$5 87½; Indiana Steers, ranging from 932 to 1,362 ℔., at $5 40@$6 40; Texas Steers, ranging from 894 to 1,022 ℔., at $4 87½@$5 35; Missouri Steers, ranging from 951 to 1,162 ℔., at $5@$5 87½; Ohio Steers, ranging from 854 to 1,205 ℔., at $4 25@$5 65; Michigan Steers, ranging from 820 to 1,020 ℔., at $4 25@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,900 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week, and 4,600 head for the same time last year. Market for the week thus far only moderately active, quality offering being comparatively very poor, and prices, allowing for quality, about last week's closing quotations. 3,500 head disposed of. No Lambs as yet sold. Sales Ohio Clipped Sheep, averaging 75, 82, and 88 ℔., at $4 90@$5 30@$5 60; Indiana Clipped Sheep, averaging 80 and 98 ℔., at $4 75@$5 25; Michigan Clipped Sheep, averaging 80, 86, and 95 ℔., at $4 75@$5 12½@$5 70. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 650 head, making total supply for the week thus far 5,950 head, against 7,300 head same time last week, and 9,500 head same week last year; market for the week thus far active and strong, and all offerings disposed of; a few more good salable light Hogs could be readily disposed of; 1,100 head sold thus far this week; sales heavy Hogs, averaging 211 to 221 ℔., at $8@$8 25; stock Pigs, averaging 77 ℔., at $8; Yorkers, averaging 182 to 199 ℔., at $8@$8 15; Stillers, averaging 213 ℔., at $7 50; yards bare of stock.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,071 head. Prices have undergone no material change since last week; most of the supply came from the West. Sales—Choice, $11; extra, $10@$10 50; first quality, $9@9 50; second quality, $7 75@$8; third quality, $5 50@$7 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,546 head; no improvement in the market, but good lots sold at full prices; slim flocks sold slow and at as low a range as last week; supply increasing from Canada. Sales—Sheep, in lots, at $2@$2 75 each; extra, $3@$5 50. Spring Lambs, 6c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Veal Calves, $5@$10.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; under unfavorable Eastern advices and bad weather prices have declined 10c.@15c. on shipping grades, and market was weak; sales—Through Texans, $2@$3 75; Butchers' and Stockers', $2 50@$4; Shipping, $4 50@$6 50; shipments, 1,070 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500 head; market fairly active and firm at yesterday's prices; poor to good heavy, $7@$7 70; common to choice Bacon grades, $7 65@$7 90; a few extra Philadelphia, $7 95@$8; shipments, 4,515 head. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; fair demand and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, July 27.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 16 bales; exports, coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 96 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 9 bales; gross, 10 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 21,614 bales.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton nominally unchanged; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 36 bales; stock, 2,869 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 46 bales; stock, 4,168 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Cotton entirely nominal; no quotations; net receipts, 7 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 675 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 27—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £51,000. Consols for money and the account, 94½.

4 P. M.—Consols for both money and the account, 94 9-16; United States 10-40 Bonds, 105¾; New Loan, 103⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 13; do. Preferred, 27. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7d.; also, sales of the same at 6 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 17,000 quarters, including 3,000 quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing but Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 6⅝d. Provisions—Pork, 77s. ℘ tierce for Prime Mess. Lard, 61s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Midling, at 7¼d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is easier. Corn, 35s.@35s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 7d. ℘ cental for average California White; 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d. for Club do., and 9s. 4d.@10s. 2d. for Red Western Spring.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 27.—Petroleum, 24¾f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, July 27—Evening.—Produce—Common Resin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, July 27.—Spanish Gold, 216@217; Exchange in fair demand. On the United States, sixty days' currency, 101@103 premium; Short Sight do., 105@106 premium; sixty days' gold, 124@125 premium; Short Sight do., 128@129 premium; on London, 155@158 premium. Sugar in fair demand; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 12½@12¾ reals per arroba.

THE PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn, July 27.—Wool quiet; prices for fine nominal: Medium grades and Combing firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 48c.@50c.; X, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 45c.@47c.; medium, 50c.@51c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@60c.; Coming, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada, Coming, 63c.; fine, unwashed, 32c.@33½c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@52½c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super, Pulled, 40.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@32c.; Texas, coarse, 24c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 27, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows: William Kennelly, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, (front,) brick and frame tenements, (rear,) with lot 25 by 93.2 by 27.2 by 78.2, on the north side of Morton street, 151.4 feet west of Bedford street, for $13,100, to E. C. Lawrence. The legal sales, in charge of the same auctioneer, of two lots on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned to August 11, and of house, with lot, on West Thirty-eighth street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned *sine die*.

A. H. Muller & Son, mortgage sale, by order of the Seaman's Savings Bank of New-York City, of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 50.7 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, for $1,100, to John P. Eckweiler, and one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Ninety-seventh street, for $1,000, to the same purchaser.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 102.6 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $8,000, to D. R. Kendell.

H. W. Coates, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 19 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue, for $7,000 each, to J. C. C. Gilsey, plaintiff.

Orville G. Bennett offered for sale, at public auction, one three-story frame house, with lot 25 by ½ block, on West One Hundred and Sixtieth street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth avenue, which property was knocked down for $2,700 to Thomas O'Meara; and one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 110 by 25 by 106.7, on Lawrence street, 200.9 feet east of Tenth avenue, which was knocked down for $4,800 to M. J. Early.

No other sales were made, the following being adjourned: Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of a house and lot on Seventh street, east of Second avenue, adjourned to Aug. 3; sale by James M. Miller of the premises, No. 55 Ann street, between William and Nassau streets, adjourned to Aug. 30; and sale by George H. Scott of the plot on Fifth avenue, corner of Ninety-second street, adjourned to Oct. 12.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following two sales take place at the Exchange:

By Burdett & Dennis, Marshal sale of the two houses, with lots, Nos. 609 and 611 West Thirty-eighth street, west of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, July 24, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

The Bureau of Inspection, Robert McGinnis, chief, reports plans and specifications submitted for the erection of twenty new buildings, at an estimated cost of $170,350, classified as follows, to-wit: First-class dwellings, 5; French flats, 4; tenements, 6; store, 1; office building, 1; school-house, 1; public building, 1; frame, 1. Also plans for the alteration of sixteen buildings, at an estimated cost of $31,000, making a total estimated cost of $201,350 for the erection of new and alteration of old buildings. Nineteen special applications were submitted for the erection of frame and other structures, fourteen of which were approved, two disapproved, and three are pending.

The Bureau of Violations, Andrew Owens, chief, reports: Number of complaints received, violations of law reported, 21; violations of law removed, 18; unsafe buildings reported, 33; made safe, 23; taken down, 2; violation case sent to Attorney for prosecution, 1; violation notices served, 24; unsafe building notices served, 57.

The Bureau of Iron Work and Fire Escapes, C. K. Hyde, chief, reports official inspections and re-examinations of 695 buildings, 385 of which were inspections of buildings relative to the condition and availability of the fire-escapes heretofore thereon provided, on 317 of which escapes were reported in good condition, and on 68 as more or less obstructed, or requiring repairs; 235 were inspections of front balconies, 3 only of which were found in bad condition; 55 were re-examinations of buildings previously reported as requiring fire-escapes or additional means of egress, on 39 of which the requirements were reported as complied with and the cases relative thereto were retired; 11 were inspections of churches in reference to egress requirements; 9 were official inspections of theatres, halls, and places of amusement in reference to obstructions of aisles during public performances therein; no infractions of law reported in either. Number of iron arch girders, beams, and lintels tested and approved, 26.

Projected Buildings.

New buildings for which plans were submitted to Department of Buildings during the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875:

Forty-seventh street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 50 by 70; Elizabeth Vanderbilt, owner.

West Thirty-fifth street, No. 152, one brick school, one story, 23.6 by 40; D. Grimst no, owner.

Railroad avenue, north side, 460 feet north of Southern Boulevard, frame depot, one and a half stories, 38 by 20; New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, owners.

Monroe street, No. 200, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; M. J. Newman, owner.

Pearl street, No. 474, brick store and tenement, five stories, 27 by 53; M. Ward, owner.

Seventh avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Fifty-fourth street, four French flats, brown-stone fronts, each four stories, 18 by 50; F. Haas, owner.

Fourth avenue, east side, 70 feet north of Seventy-sixth street, brick public building, one story, 38.8 by 83.8; German Hospital, owner.

Howard street, No. 15, brick third-class store, one story, 10 by 25; W. W. Wakeman, owner.

One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, east of First avenue, five brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 20 by 46; John Wood, owner.

Fifty-second street, south side, 65 feet east of Seventh avenue, brick office, one story, 12 by 17; G. Langran, owner.

Rivington street, No. 157, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 28 by 52; W. Kroemake, owner.

Greenwich street, No. 550, a brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 27.2 by 61.6; W. A. Martin, owner.

River-Side avenue, south-west corner Broadway, frame shed, two stories, 20 by 215; William A. Ackerman & Co., owners.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JULY 27.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) brick and frame tenements, (rear,) with lot, Morton st., n. s., 151.4 ft. w. of Bedford st., lot 25x93.2x27.2x78.2	$13,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, 9th av., w. s., 50.7 ft. n. of 96th st., 25.2 x100	$1,100
1 lot, 9th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 97th st., 25.2 x100	1,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 112th st., s. s., 102.6 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 17.1x100.11	$8,000

By H. W. Coates.

three-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots, East 118th st., s. s., 237 ft. w. of 1st av., each lot 19x100.10	$14,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 26.

Carr st., n. s., between Lot 35 and the Branch Railroad as laid down on map of Bensonia, (Morrisania,) bounded n. by lands of Widow Davey Ford, 40 ft.; e. by Lot 35, 35 ft.; 159 ft. s. by Carr st. and termination of Balom av., 40 ft., and w. by Branch Railroad, 150 ft.; S. M. Purdy to W. Strunn	$1,000
Greenwich st., n. e. corner West 10th st., runs n. 65 ft., thence e. 88 ft., thence s. 95 ft., thence w. 104 ft.; West 10th st., 100 ft. w. of Greenwich st., 27x95; E. Evans to Georgianna Dickinson	250
Nassau st., w. s., (Nos. 9 and 11,) 49.2 ft. s. of Pine st., runs n. to corner of Pine and Nassau sts., 49.2 ft., thence w. 88.2 ft., thence s. 49 ft., thence e. 88.9 ft.; Sarah M. G. Sherman, (widow,) and W. B. Duncan, to A. Duncan, ⅔ part	300,000
Pine st., (No. 11,) 23.9x73.9 W. B. Duncan to A. Duncan	85,000
11th st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; A. Frank to J. & L. Frank, one-third part	16,000
22d st., n. s., 354.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 70.6x98.9; W. C. Whitney, Referee, to B. Cox and W. H. Schermerhorn, executors	8,000
22d st., n. s., 354.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 70.6x98.9; 23d st., s. s., 218.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x98.9; R. C. Beamish, Referee, to B. Cox and W. H. Schermerhorn, executors	25,500
61st st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; M. Carty to Mary E., wife of P. Dutel	23,000
102d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 200x100.11; J. McGuinness to J. M. Koehler	70,000
3d av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 88th st., 20x78; E. D. Gale, Referee, to H. Bryan	15,200
9th av., n. s., 117.9 ft. s. of 30th st., 19.8x70; R. T. Beaver to G. F. Martens	14,700
Premises beginning at s. e. corner of lot No. 37 on map of the Village of Morrisania, 1½ miles from Harlem River, West Farms, runs n. e. along s. e. boundary of said lot 25 ft., thence n. w. to Railroad av., thence s. w. to s. w. boundary of said lot, thence s. e. 246 ft. to point of beginning; J. E. Ford to Anne M. Ford	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT FRAME house and two full lots in 144th st., east of Willis av., 23d Ward; house is in complete order, and garden well laid out; will be exchanged for a house below 60th st.; cash will be paid for the difference. Address W., Box No. 2,728 Post Office.

FOR SALE—135TH ST., NORTH NEW-YORK.—Three-story brick basement house. Particulars apply to W. HART, No. 413 West 18th st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TEN OR TWELVE VERY DESIRABLE houses for sale on very easy terms, in the most flourishing part of Astoria, on 9th near Grand av., being near the proposed terminus of the bridge from New-York; and will build houses to suit, also on easy terms. Come and see, as they are worth attention and fare cheap. Inquire of A. & W. H. Jackson, proprietors, No. 82 Grand st., Williamsburg, or C. C. HOWELL, Superintendent, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE ERIE Railway, one hour from New-York; the house has seventeen rooms, every convenience, and is in perfect order; carriage house, servants' house, and fine stable; thirty-four acres of land. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to CHAS. BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED first-class houses at reduced rentals. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28TH ST., THIRTEEN ROOMS newly painted. Apply at No. 128 East 22d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

NO. 215 EAST 29TH ST.—A GROCERY STORE to let and fixtures for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—FOR A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, A nice house in a central location; furnished or unfurnished. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

CARPENTER HAS REMOVED from 11th st. to No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., where servants of every nationality, Protestant and Catholic, can be had.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young girl who can do general house-work, take care of children, wait and tend, and be useful; for City or country; for small wages; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL, LATELY LANDed, as chamber-maid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; is both willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country, and if required can do plain sewing; has been accustomed to live out in the old country. Call for two days at No. 328 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and nurse to growing children; is a good plain seamstress; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A lately landed young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid and is a good family laundress; is obliging and well-tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Norwegian woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a Protestant woman; well recommended from her last place; good family cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; would assist with washing; country or City; neat and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN WHO IS A GOOD plain cook and laundress; neat and capable; City or country; or would serve in any other capacity; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., up-stairs, over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a thorough cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all branches; has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; trustworthy and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY, by a very competent young woman, with her daughter, aged five years; will work cheerfully for moderate wages. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, IN THE Country, or would do House-work.—By a tidy, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Apply at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; reference. Apply at No. 33 Sullivan st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant; capable of getting up dinner parties in all styles. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—TOGETHER, by two respectable young Protestant women; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a house between them; both are thoroughly competent, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separately; City or country. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, No. 127 East 34th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; understands fluting; will make herself useful; best reference. Call for two days at No. 204 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker wishes engagements by the day, week, or month; is expert on several machines, and can do all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Address B. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day or month, on reasonable terms; has her own sewing-machine; would like to go in country or travel with a lady; best of reference. Call at No. 278 Fourth av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMan to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 223 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, and excellent piano player, speaking English, French, and German, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a thoroughly first-class house, or widower's family with or without children; unexceptionable references. Address L. P., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 341 Fifth av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 166 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant young girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is kind and attentive to children; also willing to make herself useful in a good home at moderate wages; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG GERMAN Protestant woman as nurse to grown children; is a very neat hand sewer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO speaks English, and is fully capable of fulfilling her duty as a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; can furnish City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TRAVEL TO England with a family; will take care of children or wait on an invalid; best reference. Address Travel, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A NICE MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH woman as nurse for an elderly gentleman or lady going to California; best reference. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANTS' NURSE; will also assist with grown children; is a very neat seamstress; will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SALES-LADY OR NURSE, &c.—BY A GOOD German girl as sales-lady in a confectionery, or as nurse for children in the City or country. Apply at No. 425 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND OPERATOR, ACCUStomed to first-class work, also understanding dress-making, wishes engagements by day or week; terms moderate. Address F., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, chamber-maid, or children's maid; no objection to the country; three years' best City reference. Apply at No. 452 West 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Protestant girl as seamstress and dress-maker; willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call at her present employer's, 26 West 39th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take washing to her residence; fine washing and fluting done; a nice, clean place, with all conveniences for washing; best City reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE ENGlish Protestant waitress or parlor-maid, who has excellent City references for the above work, but is an excellent chamber-maid, and will make herself useful at any up-stairs work, in or out of City, for the Summer. Call or address Protestant, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH) DEsires a situation; is willing and able to work at anything; good references. Address Clark, No. 791 9th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands the care of stock, harness and carriages; will be highly recommended; no objections to the country. Call on or address Kerns Currie, No. 644 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; also is a good vegetable gardener; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, industrious young married man, no children; is a good driver and understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness perfectly; good plain gardener; nine years' good City reference; wages no object for a steady place; country or City. Address Horseman, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CANADIAN Protestant, aged thirty years, who is a first-class coachman and groom; understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness, &c.; has five years' reference; country preferred. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; will be highly recommended from last employers; or would take a place for two months. Call on or address W. K., Box No. 241, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom, and a careful, good driver; will be found willing and obliging; any gentleman or lady wanting such will not be disappointed; first-class City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH reliable man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; will make himself useful; highest testimonials. Address Responsible, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (Protestant;) late employer gone to Europe; good references. Address J. H., coachman, box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 258 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; good City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; obliging and trustworthy in every respect. Call or address No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried; understands the management of horses and carriages; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Address W. E. J., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Address M. J., 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address H., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; four years' City reference from his late employer. Call or address M. M., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; temperate and honest; very best reference. Address E. B., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, speaking English, French, and German, and who understands the care of horses, as driver of a business wagon or light porter; best of references given. Address F. A., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

FARMER—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A SWEDish man and wife, aged thirty-one years; one child four years old; man is an experienced farmer and can take charge of and do all kinds of farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c; wife can do general house-work, care milk, and make good butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer.—By a reliable man and wife, Protestants; man understands farming, plain gardening, driving, &c.; wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are intelligent, industrious help, and highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in green-house; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming; in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES CONstituting this profession admit of repeated improvements, which are never complete; consequently by marked attention to its progressive development, the advertiser has acquired the highest point achievable in horticultural pursuits, especially glass culture. Gardener, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit, and vegetable gardens; Protestant; married, no family; very best of reference. Address Box No. 17 Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PORTER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as porter or waiter; good references. Address W. H. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful in a private house or hotel; wages moderate; is perfectly honest and attentive to business; good references. Address M. G., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A STRONG, INTELLIgent boy of seventeen years of age, in a wholesale house where he can be actively employed; best reference. Address Activity, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who is a perfect waiter or butler; about two years' reference from present employer; is sober, honest, and an excellent servant. Seen or address at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; has no objection to country or City; has the best of reference; is a Protestant; single. Address J. W., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHMAN AND groom; must understand his business thoroughly; one willing to make himself generally useful around a country place. Address J. L. N., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS HOUSE-keeper in a private family; to save trouble, none need reply unless giving reference, age, experience, and salary expected. Address B. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM, TO GO short distance from the City; one who is obliging, strictly temperate, and who can furnish best testimonials. Address Box No. 718 New-York Post Office, giving references, &c.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 13th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,850,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $500,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. E. Williams and others,) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,850,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.
C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6,103	8,111	5,231	3,576
4,152	3,798	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	3,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,409
6,416	6,224	3,655	4,578
3,206	5,941	4,656	4,766
4,145	3,851	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	5,065	4,544
61	4,654	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.
EDWARD KING, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by a first mortgaged on their entire property, and to give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, a priority in subscribing for them, pro rata.

Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars on application stating terms.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York,
allow interest on deposits, draw
Bills on London & Paris; also
issue Letters of Credit available
in the principal cities abroad.
Investment Securities for sale.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
C. B. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: E. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

BONDS WANTED.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts.
Cairo and Fulton firsts and Ark. Branch.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes firsts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Danville, Urbana, B. and Pekin firsts.
Indianapolis, Bloom. and Western firsts.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic firsts.
New-Jersey Midland firsts.
New-York and Oswego Midland firsts.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, firsts.
West Wisconsin L. G. firsts.

SECURITIES not regularly quoted made a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly wanted and on hand.

Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1875	256,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable July 31, 1875.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
F. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

First-class business solicited.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WE OFFER an interest in our Business. It is honorable and profitable. No brokers. Address PRINCIPALS, Box No. 185, *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......SAT., July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED., Aug. 11
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA..............................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..............................Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..............................Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN..............................Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..............................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..............................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE......................Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..............July 31 | ODER..............Aug. 14
RHEIN..............Aug. 7 | NECKAR..............Aug. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage..............................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND......July 31	STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13
VADERLAND......Aug. 25	SWITZERLAND......Sept. 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND......Aug. 1	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 13
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 25	STATE OF NEVADA..Sept. 6

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..............Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA..............Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
NAVARINO..........July 27 | HINDOO..........To follow
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | COLOMBO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS..............................July 27
ETNA..............................Aug. 13

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL..............................Aug. 3
ANDES..............................Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............20 00
First-class to Albany..............20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
GULF STREAM..............Wednesday, July 28
CHARLESTON..............Saturday, July 31

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
GEORGIA, Capt. T. H. MARTEN....THURSDAY, July 29
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED........TUESDAY, Aug. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO..............July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..............Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 & $100, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE..............$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
*PEREIRE, Daure..............Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle..............Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney..........Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.

The large and elegant steamer,

DEAN RICHMOND,

of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will make the following excursions during this week:

THURSDAY, July 29, to **IONA ISLAND,** leaving Pier No. 41 North River at 3 P. M.; 24th st., North River, at 3:15 P. M., and Yonkers at 4 P. M., returning at a seasonable hour.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the same fine steamer will make a grand excursion to **NEW-HAVEN,** Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M.; foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Each excursion accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City, and a decorative garden, provided for the enjoyment of excursionists.

Dinner and refreshments of all kinds served on board.

FARE FOR EACH EXCURSION, $1, ROUND TRIP. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d st. and 5th av.; at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 623 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.

Return of JARRETT & PALMER'S Palace Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK
from her brilliant and successful Eastern cruise.
FRIDAY, JULY 30,
SATURDAY, JULY 31,
GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXCURSIONS
OUT ON THE OCEAN,
UP THE NOBLE HUDSON.
Leaving foot 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M.
Foot Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 3:30,
GOING DOWN THE BAY,
TOUCHING AT THE NEW-BRIGHTON PIER,
OFF THE EAST END HOTEL
AT LONG BRANCH.
And on the return trip sailing up through the
PALISADES OF THE HUDSON.
Excursionists will reach the City about 10 P. M.

ALL THE GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
GLEE CLUB, STRING ORCHESTRA,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
MADRIGAL BOYS, CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

TICKETS (round trip)..............ONE DOLLAR.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The splendid ocean steamers

AMERICUS and NEVERSINK

make four trips daily to this famous watering place, giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining

TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

and five hours on the finest beach in America. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Sixty miles' sail for half a dollar. Every SUNDAY the capacious steamer

WILLIAM COOK

will be run to accommodate the extra travel on that day. Fare the same as the other boats. For times of leaving see advertisement in this paper.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all health-ful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For part and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 208 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS AND NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS OF IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, (COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer staterooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th..12:00 M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th.....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th.....1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 28th..11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th..4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th......6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank, and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th..6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th.....7:00 A. M.	Friday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st....2:00 P. M.	

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.

Dated NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1875.
jy21-law3w-W GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William E. Stein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy14-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICE, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinkney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John P. Rice, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinkney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of August A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN JACOBS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 25th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL A. MATHEWS, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES McGUIRE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
jy21-law3wW No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, A FINE NEW light double harness; first-class; also, a light single harness, by a best City maker. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, WARRANTED hand-made: Summer horse clothing, and lap dusters selling off at reduced prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE.—THREE HORSES SUITABLE FOR ALL business; to be sold at a sacrifice; and a good bridle. Allowed to be seen at No. 400 Grand st., near Clinton st.

ARMY WAGONS, BLANKETS, TENTS, M'Clellan saddles, mule collars, harness, canvas, rubber, water-proof wagon and horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland st., near Greenwich st.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to

WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PARIS.—SELECT FRENCH PRIVATE HOME, No. 72 Avenue de Villiers, near Parc Monceaux; elegant rooms; omnibus and carriages pass the door; French always spoken; reception every Thursday evening; terms from six francs per day; French lessons included.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29. Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875. Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1875-'76 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-'78, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

TEACHERS.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween DAVID FRANK and DAVID SOLINGER has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; either member may sign the firm name in liquidation.

DAVID FRANK,
DAVID SOLINGER.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WM. TAYLOR, SUPERINTENDENT of Bombay Missions, formerly of California, and recently associated with Messrs. Moody and Sankey, will conduct a Union Evangelistic Meeting in the new Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; also table board for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO CHARGE.—WE GUARANTEE IN AN HOUR'S time to place satisfactorily parties desiring board. J. G. SANDS' Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, Gilsey Building.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; transient guest accommodation; house strictly first-class.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, convenient to Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 East 35th st., has rooms to let transiently until October and Nov. 1 at Summer prices.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished rooms to let; bath on every floor; references.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., EAST, NO. 109, NEAR Park av.—Furnished double and single rooms to let, with board.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 38.—A LARGE room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; also single rooms to let, with or without board.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class table; Summer terms; references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE had at a farm-house after the 30th of July; good shade; water near the house; surf and still-water bathing; fishing and gunning; near post office and depot; a family of four or six persons or party of friends can have the rooms and place entirely to themselves. Address Mr. NATHAN RAYNORS, West Hampton, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN CAN be accommodated with board at a farm-house, near Chatham, N. J. For particulars address J. H. R., Chatham, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

This first-class hotel is situated on Long Island Sound, twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railway; excellent fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily both ways. For information apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors, on the premises, or at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, SHARON, CONN.—Board by day or week; a good livery-stable attached; board from $7 to $9 per week; this house is situated in the finest part of Litchfield County, with a fine, commanding view, and cool mountain air.

C. H. TUTTLE, Proprietor.

For full particulars apply to D. B. PERSHALL, No. 211 Broome st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—First-class in every respect; fine drives and excellent boating, sailing, &c.

R. D. TUCKER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

JANE T. DILLON, } Executrixes.
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, }
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.

MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, Administratrix.

my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL, }

mh10-law6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.

GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.

jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.

CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.

my5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.

WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.

B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 93 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.

je2-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,145,729.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence, nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self-treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
REOPENING, MONDAY, Aug. 2,
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VOKES.

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GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

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Mr. P. S. GILMORE..............................Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 28, at 8.
OVERTURE, "The Neighbors," (new)..........A. Horn
WALTZ, "Court Ball Dances"..........Lanner
NORDISH SUITE..........Asger Hamerick
OVERTURE, "Genoveva"..........Schuman
DREI CHARACTERSTUECKE, (new)..........Hofmann
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Les Preludes"..........Liszt
OVERTURE, "Hunyady Laszlo"..........Erkel
FANTASIE, "Visions in a Dream"..........Lumbye
WALTZ, "Autumn Roses"..........Strauss
MARCH OF VICTORY..........Bilse
Admission 50 cents. Boxes $1 and $2.

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Coolest Theatre in town. Prices—25c., 50c. and $1.
Great and continually-increasing success of
Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company.
RETURN OF MISS CLARA FISHER.
Offenbach's charming Rose of Auvergne.
Enormous hit of Chilperic.

Produced with a strong cast. New scenery and dresses. The Umbrella Dance encored nightly. See the Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday matinée at 2.

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THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES, 1875.

FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

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DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT

CALLED

THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

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SUPPLYING THE
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
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MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON,
AND ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
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Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—RUSSELL H. HOADLEY, Julius C. Vertu, and Frederick Wesson, plaintiffs, against ERNESTO CERRUTI, John Doe, and Richard Roe, (designated by fictitious names, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs,) doing business under the firm name of E. Cerruti, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1875.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of July, 1875.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy14-law6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD HARWOOD, John Knight, and Joseph Allen, composing the firm of HARWOOD, KNIGHT & ALLEN, against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 69 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-law6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret against ALEXANDER COLLIE and William Collie, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO T. A. IVES to call and pay charges and storage on pianoforte at A. L. Batterson's storage-house, No. 690 6th av., on or before July 31, 1875, or pianoforte will be sold, having been stored one year and a half.

A. L. BATTERSON.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

THE SECOND DAY'S SPORT.

A RAINY NIGHT BUT PLEASANT MORNING—AN EASY VICTORY FOR OLITIPA IN THE ALABAMA STAKES—COUNTESS WINS THE THREE-QUARTER DASH AND DIAVOLO THE STEEPLECHASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 27, 1875.

The second day of the meeting of the Saratoga Association has passed away in a very successful manner. Last night a heavy rain fell, which, it was thought, would make the track very heavy, but the sandy soil which composes it dried rapidly, and before the second race was called the dust rose at the movement of the horses. The weather was all that could be desired. The rain cooled the air, which had been very oppressive. Although it was not thought a great day among turfmen generally, the "outside" public were present in large numbers, and the ladies were particularly numerous and in the most elegant toilets. There was even a larger attendance than on Saturday, the grand stand being crowded to excess, while the field at the east end of the stand was lined by equipages of the latest styles. The programme furnished three races, the first of which was the Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth. Although there were forty nominations, only four came to the post. But it was no race at all, Olitipa beating her competitors so easily that the spectators were greatly disappointed. The second race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, which was won by Countess in the fast time of 1:16½. Madge was the favorite and Brigand second choice, but the knowing ones were badly bitten. The third race was a handicap steeplechase, which was won by Diavolo after a fine struggle. The Paris pools were largely patronized and yielded as follows: First race, $7 10; second race, $30; third race, $15 60.

THE ALABAMA STAKES.

The first race called up was the Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, $100 each, half-forfeit, and $1,000; one mile and an eighth. It was the fourth renewal of the stake and closed with forty nominations, and out of them the following four came to the post, viz: Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, August Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, Doswell & Cammack's br. f. Invoice, and D. McDaniel's br. f., by Asteroid, dam by Planet. The betting was very one-sided, Olitipa selling against the field in both the auction and mutual pools. The rates were as follows:

Olitipa	$105	$150	$120
Australind. Invoice. Asteroid filly.	30	50	45

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and an eighth, Mr. Conner started them from the furlong pole. The quartet were away together, but as they ran up toward the stand Invoice and Olitipa ran to the front, Invoice forcing the pace. When they came past the judges' stand Invoice was a neck in advance of Olitipa, who was two lengths in front of the Asteroid filly leading Australind half a length. Commencing to go round the turn Olitipa forged to the front and soon showed half a length ahead of Invoice, who was two lengths before Australind and the Asteroid filly, who were running on even terms. As they approached the quarter-pole Olitipa moved a little faster and shot out a length before Invoice at that point. At the tail of the latter the Asteroid filly was running half a length ahead of Australind. As they went along the backstretch Evans took a pull in Olitipa and Invoice worked up to the former's saddle-girth, but as they approached the half-mile pole Olitipa got away again and passed that point a length before Invoice, who was the same distance ahead of the Asteroid filly, she leading Australind half a length. As soon as they began the journey of the lower turn, Olitipa came away and immediately opened a gap of four lengths between her and Invoice, while the other two dropped further back. Olitipa kept increasing the distance between her and her would-be competitors, and was six lengths ahead as she turned into the homestretch. Once in the straight work, Olitipa ran a little faster, and left the others so far behind her that the spectators could not suppress a shout of derision. Olitipa passed the stand a winner by fifty yards. Invoice was second, about five lengths ahead of the Asteroid filly, who was four lengths before Australind. The time was 2:00½.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Alabama Stakes; for fillies foaled in 1872; $100 entrance, half forfeit, $1,000 added; the second filly to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run during the first meeting of 1875; one mile and an eighth; forty nominations; value to winner, $2,900.

August Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Olitata, by Leamington, 107 pounds. Evans. 1

Doswell & Cammack's br. f. Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe, 107 pounds. Feaks. 2

D. McDaniel's r. f. by Asteroid, dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night, 107 pounds. Clark. 3

Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, by imp. Leamington, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, 107 pounds. Hughes. 4

Time—2:00½.

WINNERS OF THE ALABAMA STAKE.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subscrib.	Starters.	Time.
1872	Woodbine	Censor or Kent'y.	107	33	4	2:06¼
1873	Minnie W.	Planet	107	41	8	2:01¾
1874	Regardless	Imp. Eclipse	107	42	7	2:00¼
1875	Olitipa	Imp. Leamington	107	40	4	2:00½

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The second race on the card was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, for a purse of $500, and which had the following six nominations: D. McDaniel's b. f. Madge, 4 years, 105 pounds; Charles S. Lloyd's br. c. by Asteroid, out of Katona, 4 years, 108 pounds; George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, 105 pounds; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, 108 pounds; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 114 pounds, and Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Leander, formerly Searcher, 3 years, 90 pounds. This was an excellent field for the short spin, and owing to the condition of the track the result was considered very uncertain. Madge was a strong favorite last night, but just before the start Brigand ran into favor and sold close up to her. The quotations were as follows:

Madge	$550	$350	$260
Brigand	425	250	205
Leander	330	200	250
Countess	230	180	170
Spindrift	160	80	60
Lloyd's colt	110	80	40
Total	$1,805	$1,140	$985

THE RACE.

They were started from the shute, or inside track, and after one break away and one false start they were sent on their journey in close order. Madge and Countess shot away in the lead, followed by Leander. As they ran down the shute Countess rushed to the lead, while the Asteroid colt ran to the head of Madge, the others being together. When they approached the half-mile pole they were partly hidden by the dust, but when they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Countess was making a very fast pace, and showed a length and a half in front of Madge, who was half a length before Leander, who was leading Brigand and Spindrift three lengths, while Lloyd's colt was struggling in the rear, unable to keep the pace. Coming round the lower turn Countess kept the pace hot, and although Madge closed up somewhat and reached the tail of Countess, she could not gain any further advantage. As they ran up the homestretch Countess had all but Madge beaten, as they were all whipping. There was a close struggle between the two, but Madge could not reach the head of Countess, who won the race by half a length. Madge was six or seven lengths before Leander, third, Spindrift fourth, Brigand fifth, and the Asteroid colt sixth. The distance was run in 1:16½, which, considering the state of the track, was about the best ever run.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 105 pounds. Swim. 1

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 105 pounds. Clark. 2

Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Leander, (late Searcher,) by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 90 pounds. Sparling. 3

Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 114 pounds. Evans. 0

M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, out of imp. Brittania IV., by the Flying Dutchman, 108 pounds. Feakes. 0

C. S. Lloyd's br. c., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Katona, by Voucher, 108 pounds. N. Heywood. 0

Time—1:16½.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

To conclude the day's sport the spectators were delighted with a steeplechase handicap. There were eight entries, as follows: A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, 138 pounds; C. F. Elwes' ch. h. Prodigal Son, 4 years, 145 pounds; A. Smith's ch. f. Helen Bennett, 4 years, 142 pounds; Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years, 145 pounds, and b. g. Stanford, 5 years, 145 pounds; A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, 158 pounds; Ayres Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 155 pounds, and J. S. Cattanach's ch. h. Meteor, 6 years, 145 pounds. When they were called upon all but the latter appeared. In the betting Diavolo was the favorite, and brought his backers out splendidly. The following are the quotations:

Diavolo	$625	$400	$850
Deadhead Stanford	350	255	425
Trouble	200	210	300
Daylight	115	205	250
Helen Bennett	140	135	285
Prodigal Son	80	70	110
Total	$1,510	$1,275	$2,210

THE CHASE.

They were started from behind the judges' stand, in the east field, which is on the left side of the shute or fractional track. Helen Bennett started away first, Diavolo second, Trouble third, while the others were slow in getting away. The first obstacle was a stone wall about a hundred yards down the shute, and Helen Bennett went over this in the lead, Diavolo second, Deadhead third, and Trouble fourth. They jumped the fence further down in the same order, but as they curved to the left, parallel with the backstretch Diavolo went to the front, and was over the wall in the same position, with Trouble second, Stanford third, and Daylight fourth, the others following in single file. At the next jump, which was a fence, Trouble again assumed the lead, and at the wall in the vicinity of the three-quarter pole, Diavolo being second, Stanford third, Deadhead fourth, Daylight fifth, Helen Bennett sixth, while Prodigal Son stumbled and sent his rider to grass, but fortunately without injuring him. They now ran to a hedge which was situated under a tree near the centre of the field, and they took it without change of position. They now ran diagonally across the field toward the grand stand and approached the water in the same order. Trouble did not make a clean jump, but Diavolo did, and Daylight, who had run past Donahue's pair, was the next over, Deadhead following, with his stable companion, Stanford, behind him, while Helen Bennett was the last to get over. They all jumped so finely that the spectators cheered them heartily. They now made two jumps across the shute into the west field, and soon after leaped a stone wall in the centre of the field, crossed the regular track at the turn in the vicinity of the quarter-pole, into the north or outside field, where they made a drop jump into the hollow, and then took a hedge fence in front of Lorillard's stables. They remained in the same relative positions up to this time, but when they reached the big stone wall in front of Belmont's stable, beyond the backstretch, Daylight had passed Diavolo and was running second to Trouble. They now took two jumps into the track into the west field, and immediately after they jumped twice more across the shute into the east field again, and here Diavolo again passed Daylight. The wall at the half-mile pole was taken by Trouble a length and a half in advance of Diavolo, while Helen Bennett made a spurt from the rear and had taken the third place from Daylight, but soon dropped back again. They now followed the curve of the track at the lower turn, coming round to the three-quarter pole, taking two fences in their way, and then came toward the stone wall in the vicinity of the furlong pole, where Trouble was still in the lead, but closely pressed by Diavolo, with Daylight a close third, Deadhead fourth, Stanford fifth, and Helen Bennett sixth. In this order they came to the water jump the second time, taking the south section of it. They all jumped it beautifully, and by this time the spectators were greatly interested and excited, especially the ladies. Immediately after they had taken the water, they again made two leaps across the shute into the east field, where they all got close together, and presented a beautiful sight as they leaped the wall in the centre of the field. After this they made a sudden and sharp curve to the right and came to a wall in front of the field stand at the beginning of the turn, and Trouble came over it half a length before the others, who were in a bunch, making a splendid race. Their course was now down parallel with the shute, still in the east field, where they jumped a wall and hurdle, and finally entered the regular track at the half-mile pole. At this point Daylight suddenly rushed to the front, assuming the lead, but on the lower turn she gave way and Trouble once more showed the way, while Diavola began to press forward for the finish. At the three-quarter pole Trouble was a length in front of Diavolo, with Daylight two lengths behind, and Deadhead fourth. At the last hurdle Trouble came over half a length before Diavolo, but in the run home the latter came to the front, and won the chase by two lengths in 5:50, Trouble second, a length ahead of Deadhead, third, Daylight fourth, Helen Bennett fifth, and Stanford sixth.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase; $700 to the winner, $150 to the second horse; entries to be made by 4 o'clock on Saturday, 24th; weights to be announced by 10 o'clock, and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on Monday, July 26; about three miles.

Ayres & Sutcliff's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninette, 155 pounds. Sutcliffe. 1

A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 158 pounds. Murphy. 2

Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 145 pounds. Nolan. 3

A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spelman, 138 pounds. Woods. 0

J. Donahue's b. h. Stanford, 5 years, by Bay Dick, dam by Scythian, 145 pounds. Many. 0

A. Smith's ch. f. Helen Bennett, 4 years, by Ulverston, out of Helen Douglass, 142 pounds. Dedrick. 0

C. F. Elwees' ch. c. Prodigal Son, 4 years, by Censor, out of Jennie Rose, 145 pounds. Brown. *0

J. S. Cattanach's ch. h. Meteor, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, 145 pounds. dr.

Time—5:50.

*Fell and did not go the course.

The horses announced to start for the Saratoga Cup on Thursday are Preakness, Springbok, Olitipa, Grinstead, Rutherford, Ballankeel, Wild Idle, Pennington, and probably Madge. The excitement is intense, and the sporting men seem to be all at sea in regard to the probable result.

VALUE OF THE SUCCESSFUL TICKETS.

Last evening the holders of tickets on the successful horses in the three great races which were contested at Saratoga yesterday assembled in large numbers at the different pool rooms in this City, to have them cashed. At Johnson's tickets on Olitipa, winner of the Alabama Stakes, paid $6 85 for each $5 invested, and at Kelly & Bliss' Turf Exchange, where the sales were much less, each ticket brought $6 59. Each of the tickets which were sold at Johnson's on Countess, winner of the three-quarter mile dash, was worth to the fortunate holder $42 92, and at the Turf Exchange $40 67. Diavolo, the favorite, and winner of the handicap steeplechase, paid $14 26 for each ticket sold on him at Johnson's, and $14 19 at the Turf Exchange. Pools, both auction and Paris mutual, will be sold at Johnson's and the Turf Exchange this afternoon on to-morrow's races.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

A fair number of spectators assembled yesterday at Deerfoot Park to witness two trotting matches. In the first race, in harness, best three in five, for a special purse of $100, with an additional stake of $200, the following were the entries: W. S. Thoms' g. g. Henry Miller, J. Murphy's r. m. Blanche W., H. Eck's ch. g. Silver Tail, Dr. Heard's ch. g. Ellen Mary, A. McGorry's b. m. Bell Reay, W. Walon's d. g. Dandelion, and R. Tuttle's b. m. Sarah Jane, the latter being withdrawn before the race. Henry Miller was the favorite at the start, but after the first heat Ellen Mary's fine trotting put her at the top of the pools. Dandelion, who came in third in the first heat, began to break in the next, and was easily distanced. The race was won easily in three heats by Ellen Mary. The following is the summary:

Ch. m. Ellen Mary	1	1	1
G. g. Henry Miller	2	3	2
Ch. g. Silver Tail	4	2	3
R. m. Blanch W.	5	4	4
B. M. Bell Reay	6	5	5
D. g. Dandelion	3	dis.	
B. m. Sarah Jane	dr.		

Time—2:43, 2:38¾, 2:42½.

In the second race, a $150 sweepstakes, best three in five, in harness, the following horses were entered: J. T. Sloane's b. g. Roady, B. J. Jarvis' g. g. Messenger, M. Rogers' b. m. Gravesend Belle, the latter being withdrawn before the race. Although Roady won the first two heats, Messenger beat him easily in the third, and was in turn beaten in the fourth and deciding heat. The following is the summary:

B. g. Roady	1	1	2	1
G. g. Messenger	2	2	1	2
B. m. Gravesend Belle	dr.			

Time—3:09¾, 3:10¼, 3:12, 3:05¾.

ROWING MATCH AT SEA CLIFF.

Nowhere along the whole stretch of the Sound is there an expanse of water better adapted for aquatic sports than Hempstead Harbor. Its special fitness for the purpose is at last beginning to be recognized. This season has witnessed the addition of some new and elegant pleasure boats to the flotillas already existing at Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Roslyn. A healthy rivalry has thus been created among the rowing fraternity residing at these places, and before the season is over a series of aquatic contests will probably diversify the comparatively unexciting round of existence in that neighborhood. By way of opening the racing season, a match will take place on Thursday evening from Sea Cliff pier to a stake-boat moored opposite Mr. Barlow's house at Glen Cove and back—being a course of a little over two miles. The entries are confined to the class of "working boats" not less than four feet beam and rowed by two pairs of oars. The challenge was originally made by the Lorelei, of Sea Cliff, in which Messrs. W. H. Depuy and J. Carhart will row. So far her only competitor is the Rough and Ready, of Glen Cove, manned by Messrs. William and Isaac Cocks. Further entries are expected, but in any case the match is certain to be an exciting one.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS DISBANDED.

The following order, which concerns the National Guard of this City, has been promulgated at Albany:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 23, 1875.

General Orders No. 21.—I. On the recommendation of the Inspector General the following named organizations of the National Guard are hereby disbanded, and will be immediately mustered out of service, viz:

First Battalion of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas Francis Bourke, New-York City.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Lieut. Col. William E. Van Wyck, New-York City.

II. The field and line officers of the organizations above named are hereby rendered supernumerary, but will not be relieved from accountability for public property in their possession, or for which they may be responsible, until they shall have turned it over to the officers authorized to receive the same, and obtained certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State.

III. The provisions of General Orders No. 14, series of 1868, will be strictly observed in the muster out and disbandment herein ordered.

IV. Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division National Guard State of New-York, is hereby charged with the execution of the details of this order.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

TAMMANY HALL.

THE THREE DISAFFECTED DISTRICTS.

GENERAL FEELING AMONG MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ON THE SUBJECT—JOHN KELLY DECLINES TO NOTICE MR. MORRISSEY'S CHALLENGE.

The prevailing topic of discussion among the members of Tammany Hall yesterday, and among all their sympathizers, was the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the action of the subcommittee of the Committee on Organization of that society in declaring vacant the seats of the members of the General Committee from the three disaffected districts. The various questions affecting this one issue received their share of attention, but the fact was generally conceded to be accomplished that the three obnoxious members were ousted and that practically they were outside of Tammany.

The card issued by John Morrissey yesterday was a fruitful subject of conversation. In it he asks John Kelly to convene the General Committee of Tammany Hall, so that the two Johns might have a chance to discuss the whole question before the whole body, which could thereupon decide which was right. Kelly, Morrissey says, "may have all the office-holders on his side." This card is generally considered as a good indication of the tactics he intends pursuing. It is probable that Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes will claim their seats in the General Committee at its first meeting, and, if they obtain admission, Morrissey will make his fight then and there, and many assert that his plan will be to attack Kelly fiercely. It is thought that Kelly will provide against the possibility of any such battle by having the vacancies filled, and furnishing each member of the committee, as newly made up, with a ticket to the meeting, and thus prevent admission to the expelled members, which will deprive Morrissey of a bearing before the General Committee. This would seem to be opposed to the spirit of a Democratic society, but Kelly's word is now law, and it is shrewdly suspected that he dare not allow the attack to be made on him which he well knows Morrissey can make, and will if he be driven to the extremity and allowed the chance.

As to the precedents for such action, the Kelly men claim that there are plenty of them. They say that besides the expulsion of Fox and Hogan, Tammany has in the same way excluded improper members from the General Committee for many years. The Morrissey faction, however, makes equally sweeping assertions, and while admitting that obnoxious members may be expelled, they say that the present action is unprecedented, because no fair chance was given to any one to defend himself. It is, however, considered useless to fight now, because Kelly has all the power. The question of the effect on the party is viewed in different lights by the two factions. The Morrissey faction, or Short-hairs, as they are termed, consider that the policy of the party is suicidal as well as unconstitutional. They say that Morrissey is the strongest man of the party in personal following, and that the laboring classes are more devoted to him than ever before, as they now regard him as their champion; and while it is not asserted by any that Morrissey will leave Tammany, it is thought probable that he may.

The "Swallow-tails," on the other hand, who are backing Kelly unanimously, say that the party will be strengthened. They pooh-pooh the idea of Morrissey being able to lead any considerable faction out of Tammany Hall, and say that many who have refused to act with him will now join the party and bring more strength into it than Morrissey can take out. This question is one which the next election will settle if the programme now arranged is carried out, and no other method of deciding it is known.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury was asked his opinion as to the constitutionality of the action of the subcommittee, and he said that he was not familiar with the Constitution of the Tammany Society and was not prepared to say whether its provisions had been transcended or not. He considered the question immaterial. It would make no difference with their action if it were plainly unconstitutional. The society was controlled entirely by those who hold and those who expect to hold office, and they will do exactly as John Kelly tells them to do, regardless of all constitutional provisions or by-laws. The question of constitutionality he considered to be a good thing for Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes to talk about, as it would raise a popular feeling in their favor, but it would not amount to anything. As a choice between the two men, Morrissey and Kelly, he would prefer Morrissey for, according to common repute, he played a square game if he was a gambler, but when Kelly put in his Sheriff's bills, he [Waterbury] did not see what chance the County had. But although he preferred Morrissey, he did not consider either to be a man fit for a leader. The difference was simply that you could believe what one said, but could not put any faith in a word that the other said under any circumstances. According to the tactics prevailing in Tammany Hall, the Chairman will put the motion on the acceptance and adoption of the report of the sub-committee, and will declare it carried. Then he will put the motion to adjourn and declare it carried and the gas will be put out. If Morrissey is there, he may stop in the dark and make a speech to the bare walls. Tammany, he said, rules in such matters not according to its Constitution or any principle of right, but by virtue of being landlord. The building is owned by the society, and, of course, they can decide who shall and who shall not enter.

Judge McAdam, who represented Mr. Morrissey in the meeting of the Committee on Organization, said that he did so at the request of Mr. Morrissey, who wrote to him from Saratoga. He said he took as little part in politics as possible, because he thought a Judge ought not to meddle with politics; but being a member of the same District Committee with Mr. Morrissey, he appeared for him precisely as he would under similar circumstances for any other gentleman with whom he was intimate. He had gone in this way to the committee, and had only made a suggestion that it was better not to be in haste in the matter. He had pointed out that according to one by-law there was no way of turning out any member of the General Committee except by a three-fifths vote of that committee. He took the ground that a subordinate committee had no right to dismiss any member of the main body. If they could turn out one, they could turn out all. He pointed out that they only had power under section 7 to "*consider* all matters relating to the organization of the Democratic Party, the call of primary elections," &c., and had not the power to determine them in any way, but only to report, after consideration, to the General Committee. There was no motion made on this point and no discussion or vote was had. Concerning the future action of either side Judge McAdam would say nothing, but he said he understood that the claim of the Kelly faction was that their action was lawful under section 22, and claimed that what was meant by a three-fifths vote was a three-fifths vote of the Organization Committee. He did not see how they they could justify their action on any other ground.

A letter from Mr. Morrissey to a friend says:

"I saw Mr. Schell. He told me there had been a petition presented to him for the reorganization of the Eleventh Assembly District, which he had signed on representation to him that there were persons on the committee who were affiliated with outside organizations. I told him if that was so he did right in signing it, and also that I thought the case had been misrepresented to him. If there are any persons in the district which I represent who are connected with any outside organization, directly or indirectly, there is no member of the General Committee who will go further to recommend their expulsion than I."

STATEMENT BY ALDERMAN LYSAGHT.

Regarding his position relative to the reorganization determined upon by the Tammany Committee on Organization, Alderman Lysaght, who was excused from signing the report of the Subcommittee on Discipline, made the following statement yesterday:

I could not and would not sign that report, because it did not harmonize with my honest convictions. I have no particular acquaintance with Mr. Morrissey, Mr. Hayes, or Judge Ledwith, and it was not on account of friendly feelings toward either of them that I declined to sign the report, but it was because I thought it unjust to ostracize men who had, so far as I could see, simply expressed their honest opinions. There was no evidence before the subcommittee tending to show any disloyalty to Tammany Hall in the Third District; nor was it shown that a vote had been or would be lost to Tammany Hall in that district on account of the action of Mr. Hayes and his friends. Mr. Hayes seems to have been made a victim of on account of his friendship for Mr. Morrissey. When Mr. Morrissey ran for Congress on a Tammany nomination Mr. Hayes gave him all the assistance in his power, and the warmest friendship has ever since existed between them. Hayes, of course, felt annoyed at not being elected Register, which happened because the Republicans and the anti-Tammany Democrats concentrated their votes upon Gen. Jones, and it was but natural, considering his services and the money he lost in his severe contest, that he should have subsequently desired and expected the appointment to the vacant Fire Commissionership, which was refused him. But he was still loyal to Tammany Hall and held his district as a unit in its support. Like Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes, I was opposed to the reduction of the laborers' wages, and I did not like to help to oust men from Tammany Hall simply because they thought on the labor question the same as I did, and, as I believe, all reasonable and just men think. I am independent of politics, and shall not sell my convictions, as I know many men in Tammany Hall have done in this crisis, for the sake of currying favor with men whose acts I reserve the right to criticise. My political preferment has cost me more than I ever gained from it; I have helped Tammany Hall more than it has helped me, and I can afford to be independent."

WHAT MR. JOHN KELLY SAYS.

A reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. John Kelly, at his residence in Lexington avenue, last evening, to question him about the pending attempt at reorganization of the Tammany General Committee delegations in the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts, and especially in reference to a card of Mr. Morrissey's challenging Mr. Kelly to a discussion before the Tammany General Committee.

Mr. Kelly said he had not taken, nor did he intend to take, any action respecting that card. He would not notice, he said, any such scurrilous and low communications, especially when they emanated from the source from which that one did.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

FIRST EXCURSION OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL—FRESH AIR FOR THE SICK CHILDREN.

The new floating hospital of St. John's Guild made its first working trip yesterday. At 7 o'clock A. M. the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third street, where the barge was moored, was crowded with women and children, anxiously awaiting the hour for going on board. Rev. Alvah Wiswall made his appearance at an early hour, accompanied by Dr. William Thurman, the medical adviser of the hospital, who brought with him his medicine chest, in case he should be called upon to prescribe. Sergt. Devoe and five officers of the Twenty-third Precinct were present to preserve order, and to guard against accidents. About 8:30 o'clock, when 312 women and children had been taken on board, the barge left the pier, towed by the steam-tug T. Birkbeck, and made her next landing at the foot of Market street, where 190 passengers were received, and a supply of water was taken on board. She then proceeded to Pier No. 52 North River, and to the pier at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street, where over 600 passengers were admitted. As each party was received they were marshaled to the lower deck, where breakfast was served to them by the ladies of St. John's Guild, who had volunteered their services as waiters for the occasion. The meal consisted of boiled rice, bread and butter, crackers, and an unlimited quantity of milk. At 11:25 the line was cast off, and the Birkbeck started up the Hudson with the barge in tow. All along the route the excursionists were saluted by the whistles of the various steam craft plying on the river, which were duly answered by the Birkbeck. After the boat was fairly under way the floor of the upper saloon was cleared, and arrangements were made for dancing. The band from the Union Home for Soldiers' Orphans was stationed at one end of the saloon, and performed very creditable music. Its members, twenty in number, are boys ranging from ten to eighteen years of age. The boys chose their partners for the dance, and the floor was soon crowded with a happy throng, waltzing to Strauss' "On the Beautiful Blue Danube." Dinner was served at 2:15 P. M. At this meal half an ox was consumed, besides 150 loaves of bread, three barrels of soda crackers, one-quarter of a chest of tea, three-quarters of a barrel of sugar, and several hundred gallons of milk. A handsome floral decoration for the table was contributed by Miss M. A. Newcomb, and consisted of a very good representation of the barge. By the time all had been served with dinner the boat had arrived at a point opposite Yonkers, and it was then deemed proper to return to the City. During the return the children amused themselves in playing a variety of games. At the several landings, Rev. Mr. Wiswall stationed himself at the gangway and distributed tickets for the next excursion to all who were apparently in feeble health. Among those present who contributed to the pleasure of the children were Dr. James Kennedy, Dr. Horatio Gomez, Mrs. Leggatt, and others. Mr. Wiswall desired to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions: From Messrs. J. Wall & Son, 300 loaves of bread; E. C. Hazard & Co., two barrels of hominy; McDowell, Dickinson & Co., one barrel of pearl corn-meal; Nash & Whiton, salt for the season; George F. rigg, 100 pounds of cod-fish and a quantity of hams; Washington Ice Company, ice for the season; Jones & Ryder, ice cream for the excursion yesterday; J. W. Mason & Company, Chichester Brothers, A. E. Barnes, and J. M. Stuart, ten dozen chairs; John Gray & Company, one dozen pails and brooms; William Porter & Sons, the signal lights; Philip Strobel & Sons, two tables; New-York Belting Company, 200 feet of hose, with couplings; Miss McFadden, five flags, comprising the State, municipal, and national colors, a large flag bearing the inscription, "St. John's Floating Hospital," and a pennant; Brinckerhoff & Sons, 340 yards of canvas for awnings. Mr. Wiswall stated that from the expenses yesterday, he estimated that the average cost of the excursions would be $250 per day. The total amount of cash in the treasury at present amounted to $1,000. The next excursion will take place to-morrow.

THE TRAGEDY IN NEWARK BAY.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE—TESTIMONY OF IMPORTANT WITNESSES SECURED.

Some new developments were made yesterday in the case of James Miller, the man who is supposed to have been thrown from the steam-tug Cornell, in Newark Bay, on Sunday afternoon. The examination of witnesses was resumed yesterday morning in the First District Court.

Eddie Birch, the boy who was with his father and Peter Dalton on the yacht, was called, and stated to Justice Keese that he saw a man leaning over the rail at the stern of the Cornell, and saw another man approach from behind and throw him overboard. The man then ran toward the bow of the boat shouting "Captain! Captain! there's a man overboard!" The remainder of the boy's statement was simply a corroboration of the original statement made by Mr. Dalton. Mr. Perkins, the man who gave Mrs. Miller $50, and who is said to be a part owner in the boat, was present in the court-room during the examination. Justice Keese remarked to him that there was no doubt in his mind that Miller had been thrown overboard, and he thought it very strange that none of the fourteen or fifteen persons on board the boat at the time could tell anything about it. The Judge added that he believed the man who first gave the alarm was the man who did the deed. Edward Kelly, the engineer of the Cornell, was examined, but was unable to throw any light on the subject, as he was in the engine-room at the time of the occurrence. He said Timothy Donovan, his fireman, went aft just before the alarm was given

At this point the examination was adjourned until the afternoon, at which time Donovan was produced and placed upon the witness stand. He testified that he was down in the fire-room at the time of the occurrence, and did not see it. He gave the detectives a clue, however, by stating that John Leonard (Little Jack) and a man named William Fuller saw Miller go overboard. Fuller is a relative of Capt. Schultz, the owner of the boat. Donovan was the only one of the party whose evidence was important, inasmuch as he disclosed the names of the only men who were eye-witnesses of the affair. Justice Keese discharged Carr. Last night Detective Francis arrested John Leonard, alias "Little Jack," whom he found on the tug-boat Colonel Boggs, lying at the foot of Clarkson street, New-York. On the arrival of the officer and his prisoner in Jersey City the latter was taken to the First District Court and examined by Justice Keese. He stated that Miller was sick, and was leaning over the railing of the boat vomiting, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell overboard. Witness immediately ran into the engine-room and stopped the engine. He denied Carr's statement that he woke him up and said he (Leonard) was drunk. Justice Keese decided to hold the witness for further examination.

SALE OF THE YACHT OCTAVIA.

On the 21st inst. the British steam-yacht Octavia was sold by her owner, Mr. Richard B. Bainbridge, to Mr. Angel S. Arias, of Uruguay, who has obtained a letter of protection or safeguard from Mr. Edwin C. B. Garsia, Consul General of Uruguay, in which permission is given to Mr. R. Sommers to take the vessel to Montevideo under the flag of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, with the privilege of stopping at any port on his way either to repair damages caused by stress of weather or for purposes of commerce. This letter has been presented at the Custom-house, and application has been made to the surveyor to name the vessel registered in his office under the name of the Uruguay and under the flag of that country.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A BOY BY HIS AUNT.

While riding along Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, on a Green-Wood car, last evening, Officer Jaques, of the Tenth Precinct saw a woman at the corner of Fifth avenue and Butler street stamping on a boy, who lay on the ground apparently insensible. Jaques jumped off the car and arrested the woman, and procuring a stretcher, took the boy with the prisoner to the station-house. The woman's name was Mrs. Mannion, and the boy, George Ling, is her nephew. Mrs. Mannon's husband keeps a low groggery on the corner where the assault was committed. Young Ling was sent by his aunt to bring her a bottle of whisky. He got the whisky, but instead of carrying it to his aunt drank it. When found by the latter he was lying on the ground insensible from the effects of the whisky. Infuriated because she did not receive the liquor, the woman commenced to jump on the boy. At a late hour last night, Dr. Gleary, who was attending on young Ling, had but small hopes of his recovery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Montana, for Liverpool and Queenstown, yesterday, carried 31,000 letters and forty-six bags of newspapers

Mr. Hugh Reilly was yesterday appointed gate-keeper at Central Park, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Andrew Watson.

Patrick Dunn, of No. 309 East Thirty-ninth street, was thrown from his truck yesterday in Canal street, near Greenwich, and severely wounded.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on July 17 and Queenstown on July 18, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The palatial steam-boat Dean Richmond, of the People's Line, will make several attractive excursions during the present week, accompanied by a band of music.

The New-York State Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, of which Gen. Joseph Hooker is President, will have a reunion at East River Park on the 14th of September.

Jasper D. Sage, of No. 430 East Eighteenth street, while protecting some women from the insults of three ruffians, was stabbed in the leg and slightly wounded. The assailants all escaped.

During a quarrel, last evening, between Mike Bresney, of No. 972 Eighth avenue, and John Wiserman, of No. 823 Tenth avenue, Bresney was severely cut in the face and wrist with a razor by Wiserman, who escaped.

Morris Bloehm, a Russian residing at No. 133 Eldridge street, was arrested last evening, by Detective James Kealy, of the Central office, on a charge of embezzling $150 from Messrs. H. C. Pinkham & Co., of Boston. The prisoner was surrendered to Detective Ham, of Boston, and sent to that city.

The challenge received here from Patrick Regan, the champion of New-England, to row John Bighn, of this City, a three-mile race for $1,000 a side and the championship of the United States, has created no little excitement here in sporting circles. The challenge will be accepted.

Rev. William Taylor, Superintendent of Bombay Missions, India, formerly of California, and recently associated with Messrs. Moody and Sankey, will conduct a Union Evangelistic meeting in the new Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,447,245 06, deposited in twelve city banks.

For the week ending Saturday, the 24th inst., the mortality report shows a record of 297 deaths, 3 of which resulted from small-pox, 11 from diphtheria, and 111 from cholera infantum.

Charles Till, aged fifteen years, was held for examination in Justice Riley's Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing two watches valued at $205 from his mother, who resides at No. 18 Tompkins avenue.

At a meeting of the officers of the Second Division, held last evening at the War Veterans' Club, in Court street, a resolution was passed appointing a committee of forty to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. Thomas S. Dakin.

Peter Collins was arrested last evening for striking George Geise, of No. 162 Johnson avenue, on the head with a beer glass, during a fight in a saloon at No. 9 Graham avenue. Geise's wounds were dressed at the Eastern District Hospital.

Justice Riley yesterday committed Geraldine Green, Catherine Thomas, and Alice Sawyer, all of whom had been arrested by the Police of the Fourth Precinct in a disorderly house, frequented by white and colored people, in Navy street.

Bridget Breslin was fined $10 by Justice Riley yesterday for striking James Collins on the head with a stone, inflicting serious injuries. The woman is a "squatter" on Warren street, near Classon avenue, and assaulted Collins because he removed some sand from the vicinity of her shanty.

M. Wright & Brothers, of Grand street, are about to commence suit against the Board of Health to recover damages done to their business by a dead animal, which was allowed to remain four days in the street opposite their store, notwithstanding several notices sent to the health authorities.

It costs the City of Brooklyn $125 a day for the collection and removal of garbage. The present offal dock is at the Wallabout Basin, and the members of the Board of Health think that is the least objectionable place for its permanent establishment. The naval authorities and the residents of the Nineteenth Ward think differently, and will contest the matter.

A prize fight, which was yesterday reported to the Police, took place at an early hour on Monday morning at a place called "Darby's Patch," near the Kings County Penitentiary. The principals were Patrick Nolan and James Ruddey, both of the First Ward, and the fight was for a purse of $100. Ruddey won in half an hour. About forty roughs witnessed the fight.

Samuel Victor and Joseph Hooper, the East New-York liquor dealers arrested for violation of the Excise law on Sunday, the 25th instant, at the instance of the Law and Order Association, appeared before Justice Gertum for examination yesterday, but on application of Rev. Mr. Woodward, one of the complainants, the hearing of the case was adjourned until Aug. 5.

During the past two days there has been a large increase in the number of cases of small-pox reported to the Board of Health. In the Sixteenth Ward the disease prevails to an alarming extent. Active measures to prevent a spread of the dreadful scourge are being taken by the sanitary officers, but they are much retarded by the desire of concealment exhibited by those in whose families cases have occurred.

Father Mathew Society No. 7 held a picnic on Monday which had a most melancholy ending. While the barge upon which the members were assembled was being moored to the dock, John Kelly, aged thirty-three, was prostrated with a fit, and died in five minutes. His body was removed to his late residence, at No. 605 Myrtle avenue. During the excitement consequent on Kelly's death a girl named Mary Moore fell overboard. She was rescued by Officer Donnelly, of the Second Precinct, and sent in a coach to her home, at No. 63 Graham avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon two colored boys named Johnson, residing at New-Brunswick, attempted to kindle a fire by pouring kerosene oil upon it, when the can exploded, killing one of them instantly and injuring the other so severely that his life is despaired of.

A Mrs. Garritty, residing in Cabinet street, Newark, called at the Police Head-quarters in that city yesterday and stated that her son, a young man of dissipated habits, was drowned Sunday in the Passaic River, near the zinc works. The Police are searching for the body.

A barn at Dayton, belonging to William Mayer, was struck by lightning during the storm Monday afternoon and a mule instantly killed, while a horse standing beside him remained uninjured. The barn was set on fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

A new Catholic orphan asylum for boys is to be established at the corner of Pavonia avenue and Erie street, Jersey City, a wealthy and benevolent member of the congregation of St. Michael's Church having purchased the necessary building and grounds for $30,000, and given them to St. Michael's Church for the purpose.

Mary Boland, a prisoner confined in the Second Precinct Station-house in Newark, on a charge of assault and battery, attempted to commit suicide on Monday night by hanging herself to the cell door with a rope made of a torn skirt. She was discovered and cut down before life had become extinct. Yesterday morning she was committed to the County Jail to await trial on the charge of assault and battery.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday morning at the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City. Thomas Cummiskey, aged about eight years, had gone into the ash-pit to pick cinders, when a locomotive backed down on him and severed his head from his body. The remains were taken to the residence of his parents, No. 28 Railroad avenue.

On Monday night a tramp who gave his name as Martin O'Brien applied at the Police Station in Hoboken for lodging, and was sent to the lodgers' room. About two o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Ringe, who was on duty, heard cries of pain coming from the room, and, on going in, found O'Brien suffering from severe pains in his stomach. A physician was summoned, but before his arrival the man was dead.

At a late hour on Monday night the body of an unknown woman of about twenty-five, mangled in a shocking manner, was found in Hoboken lying alongside the track of the Weehawken Branch of the Erie Railway. Persons residing in the vicinity said that they had seen her loitering about the neighborhood for several days past, and from her actions they judged her to be insane. The body was removed to Crane's morgue.

William Henning, a well-known artist, residing on Blum street, Union Hill, attempted to commit suicide on Monday night by taking Paris green. Dr. Miller was summoned, and a stomach-pump was applied and the poison promptly removed. Henning has been an inmate of an insane asylum, but was discharged a short time ago under the supposition that he was completely cured. He has been out of work for a long time, and he and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, are in very destitute circumstances. He will recover.

A YOUNG FORGER.

William S. Bullis, aged eighteen, was arrested in Newark yesterday for attempting to pass a forged check for $50. The check was on the Newark City National Bank, and purported to have been drawn by John C. Pennington, a son of the President of the bank. The prisoner purchased goods to the amount of $13 in William A. Perry's store, in Broad street, and presented the check in payment, after indorsing it. A messenger was sent to the bank, but before his return Bullis slipped quietly out of the store and had reached the railroad depot when he was arrested, a boy named John Ayers having followed him and given information to Detective Crane. It was afterward ascertained that Bullis was a friend of Mr. Pennington and had been visiting his family. He said he had forged the check for the purpose of getting money to return to his home in Newburg, N. Y., and that when he reached there he intended to confess to his father and get him to refund the money to Mr. Pennington. He was held for examination.

BASE-BALL.

Several games of base-ball which were being played on the Union and Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday evening, were discontinued on account of the rain.

A game was played in Hartford, Conn., yesterday afternoon between the Hartford and St. Louis Clubs. It was won by the Hartfords by a score of 4 to 2.

In Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, a game was played between the Chicago Club and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. At the close of the eighth inning it was found to be too dark to play, and the umpire, Mr. McLean, of Philadelphia, called the game in favor of the Athletics, the score standing 11 to 7.

To-day the St. Louis and New-Haven Clubs will play a game in New-Haven, Conn.

The Philadelphia and Chicago Clubs will play a game in Philadelphia.

On the Union Grounds there will be a game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City. The same clubs will play there again to-morrow.

On the Capitoline Grounds there will be a game at 10 o'clock this forenoon between the Sunnyside Club, of Sing Sing, N. Y., and the Crescent Club, of New-Castle, N. Y. The Sunnysides will play again at 3 o'clock P. M. with the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn.

The Star and Keystone Clubs, of this City, will also play a game on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon.

The T. B. F. U. S. Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., will play a game to-day in Paterson, N. J., with the Olympic Club, of Paterson.

BOWEN'S SUIT AGAINST THE BROOKLYN EAGLE.

James McDermott, who wrote the report of an interview with Mr. Henry C. Bowen, published in the Brooklyn *Eagle* last August, for which Mr. Bowen has sued that journal for $100,000 damages, was sworn yesterday before Judge Reynolds in the Brooklyn City Court, and his testimony in the case was taken, *de bene esse*, being about to leave the city. Apart from the introduction, he swore that the statements in the article referred to were in substance correct, with the exception that his conversation with Mr. Bowen was not in the shape of what was known as an interview. His examination will be continued to-day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

Custom-house Inspector Judd yesterday seized 1,500 cigars and ten reels cigarettes, found in the possession of an unknown man on board the steamer City of Vera Cruz, from Havana. The goods were not on the manifest, and were taken on suspicion of being brought to this country with the intention of evading the payment of the proper duties.

A lot of 6,000 cigars and a number of cork hats found on board the ship Marino, from Calcutta, were yesterday seized by Custom-house Inspector Alexander McCort. The property was taken to the seizure-room to await the proper action of the authorities.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Raymond, the actor, is at the New-York Hotel.

E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Major George A. Williams, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. George Peabody Este, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, and Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, are at the Brevoort House.

Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock, Capt. De Krafft, and Surgeon Thomas W. Leach, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Count and Countess De St. Paul and Count Castelli, of Paris, and the Vokes Family, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John King, Jr., Vice President, and N. Guilford, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, and Ward Cheney, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor, United States Navy; Gen. Roy Stone, of Vandalia, New-York; Rev. E. R. Orger, of Canterbury, England, and A. N. Chrystie, Vice President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, are at the Gilsey House.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—Printing Cloths unchanged.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 29½c. Resin steady at $1 40 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 80.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Van Arnim, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, nurse, and infant, Mr. Baenziger, C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bothwell, Miss P. Bothwell, Miss E. C. Bothwell, Miss. J. L. Bothwell, Miss A. M. Bothwell, Master R. J. Bothwell, Master L. C. Bothwell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brown, Miss Brown, D. D. Burnes, C. C. Burnes, E. H. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. R. Le Boutillier, Count Castelli, Mrs. Campbell, three children, and maid, T. B. Carr, A. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Crane, A. M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Dening, Miss Dening, E. Dantus, W. W. Donald, J. Dryfoos, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunn, child, and maid, George Ellis, Mr. Findlay, D. L. Foley, J. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Mrs. Field, W. H. Fry, Dr. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mr. Gerry, Jr., Mr. Gilsey, M. Glass, A. H. Glover, Mr. Haber, Mr. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunting, four children, and maid, B. Herriman, John Heskett, J. Hibben, W. L. O. B. Hoare, Mrs. J. F. Hodges, C. B. Hoffman, Mrs. C. L. Houston, Miss Houston, and child, Mr. Isaac, M. B. Jenkins, Miss Jones, Charles Johnstone, L. D. Kellogg, R. Ker, Mr. Klaw, Mr. Lahey, J. Levi, Col. C. H. Lewis, A. Lewishon, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lloyd and three servants, C. W. Main, Mr. and Mrs. C. Main, T. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. J. McFarland, Miss McFarland, Mr. Mercer, Miss A. L. Merrian, Mrs. E. J. Mitchell, Miss Nelson, C. Nelson, Miss H. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Paddock, Miss Paddock, Mrs. T. J. Pares, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Patterson, Mr. Paulmier, Charles Peniston, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Miss Raymond, Gorham Rogers, George Russell, W. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Russell, Mr. Sharpsteen, H. W. Sharpless, J. E. Shepard, J. M. Sinclair, John Sloane, F. Sunderland, T. Macwatt, W. Small, J. H. Smith, Mr. Snyder, Spencer C. Smith, Miss Sonneborn, W. Spencer, Charles Spencer and brother, Mrs. Spencer and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stevenson, Mrs. Sunderland, the Misses Sunderland, H. K. Sutton, Admiral and Mrs. Taylor, child, and maid, C. N. Thomas, G. Theobald, L. Ullman, Fred. Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, Miss Jessie Vokes, Miss Victoria Vokes, Miss Rosina Vokes, Mrs. Walker, W. E. Walker, E. C. Walker, A. Wertheimer, Mrs. Whieler, E. P. Willard, E. M. Willett, Mrs. Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams, two children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilson, A. Wimpfheimer, Emil Wolf, P. B. Worrall, J. H. Wray, Miss E. Crane, A. Dormeuil.

In steam-ship Periere, from Havre.—George J. Britton, Miss Britton, Mr. Laserowitsch, J. P. Hickey, Mr. Faveley, T. Johnson, Mrs. Brodt, child, and nurse, Albert De Marschan, E. L. Donnelly, G. A. Stierlin, Willi Mora, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roelants, Miss Tinckham, M. Goupil, Mrs. Montaigne, M. Mariot, Mrs. Jouroud and child, Mrs. MacGuckin, Warner Sherwood, James MacGuckin, Miss E. Fournier, Mrs. Tabunau, Armand Weill, Paul Weill, Fred Trouilloud, Mr. and Mrs. Lagarde and child, Gustave Hubmann, S. K. Morris, Sisters Melanie, Adele, Eleonoro, Alfred St. Joseph De l'Epiphanie, Florence Marie, Beatrix De St. Augustin, Victoire De la Trinite, Honorine De la Trinite, Melanie De St. Pierre, Melanie De Penticote, Mr. Lemaitre, Mr. Galiet, Mr. and Mrs. Aime Dumas, Mr. Deille, William H. Rutty, L'Abbe Cosson, Miss C. De Scores, Rev. M. Daudurand, Frere Edouarde, Frere Nicolas, Sister Romaine De St. Marie, Sister Anne-Alexis, Autoine Vincens, Miss Marie Potter, Miss Marie Stack, Mr. Leblanc, Mr. Guetton, Evang Rincol, Ricardo Rincol, Mr. De Lachapelle, Mrs. E. Delafetta, Mr. Guillot, Mr. Lichtran, Robert Emile, Mrs. Coch, Mr. Oliviere, Mrs. Henriette Molle and infant, Mrs. Mariette Lapotre and infant, Benjamin Weill, Mrs. Marie Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Pedrolee and two children, Antoine Capucetti, L. Brun, Charles Bouterdelli, Mrs. Sophie Deriot, Mrs. P. Isnorrot and three children, Ferdinand Giornella, Paul Giornella, Mrs. Marie Wirtz, Mrs. Marie Wievey and infant, Mrs. Joseph Maurice, Mrs. H. Meunier, Mrs. Fluery.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Bishop and daughter, J. Lesser, P. P. Bishop, Miss R. M. Alston, Miss E. Rowe, T. P. Alston, Major John Foley, Miss R. Phelps, Miss A. S. Hanley, L. Lilienthal, I. Johnston, R. H. Gordon and wife, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Edgeworth, Mrs. P. La Rose, Mrs. Harris, Rev. L. Phelps, A. Mohr, Miss E. Sullivan, Miss H. Sullivan, Mrs. M. P. Simmons, W. E. Snow, M. Daly, J. W. Dodge, M. J. Donohue and wife, L. G. Dennis, wife, and infant, William McIntyre, Miss E. Cowdin, Miss N. Constantini, A. G. P. Dodge, E. F. Baetger, H. Yonge, Jr., L. D. Witt, J. W. Raymond, wife, and two children, Miss Jennie Woodbury, R. Erwin and wife, B. R. Newton, W. A. Offerman, Mrs. C. W. Watson.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City.—Gabriel Yufante, A. R. Amiama, W. C. Ramming, P. Rodrigues, Lucien Paul, Miss A. Dewey, James H. Wilson, Washington Lithgow, George E. Glaris, M. Codina, Mrs. Gardiner and child, Mrs. L. Hamilton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:52 | Sun sets.....7:19 | Moon rises.12:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:47 | Gov. Island..4:36 | Hell Gate...5:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, July 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond—Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 22, lat. 46 21, lon. 40 48, exchanged signals with a White Star steam-ship, bound east; 25th, lat. 41 19, lon. 64 03, passed an Inman steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 41 08, lon. 65 09, exchanged signals with a National steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship August Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, London June 29, and Antwerp July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. July 21, lat. 43 26, lon. 53 20, passed several icebergs.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 14, via Havre 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre July 17, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Tybee, Gardner, San Domingo City July 11, Samana, 15th, Port au Platte, 16th, and Turk's Island, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to L. del Monte.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah July 24, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Bark Alexander Campbell, Bunker, Cienfuegos July 8, with sugar to master.

Brig Favorit, (Norw.,) Natvig, Rotterdam 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 6 ds. in the Channel, and for 7 ds. met strong westerly gales between the Scilly Islands and Cork Harbor, having lost jib-boom and sprung bowsprit; thence had stormy weather, with rain, for almost entire passage; June 21 spoke bark Frigate Bird, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, 12 ds. out.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, with mdse. and fourteen passengers to Duncan McColl.

Brig Talbot, (of London,) Moses, Pernambuco June 26, in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

Schr. Edwin J. Morrison, (of Boston,) Lavender, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sidney Monsell, Newton, Powell Point, N. C., 4 ds., with melons to order.

Schr. Almeda Willey, (of Thomaston,) Willey, Pensacola 17 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Phebe, Medora, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Georgia, (of Harrington,) Huntley, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hannah McLoon, (of Rockland,) Keen, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., July 25, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Schr. Delmanti, Blake, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Racer, Silsbury, Powell's Point, N. C., 4 ds., with melons to order.

Schr. Virginia, Dryden, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Alexandria.

Schr. Aaron Kingsland, Murphy, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Charles Miller, Colton, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Dayton, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Searles, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Haws, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ada G. Shortland, Doane, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. American Eagle, Brown, Mount Desert, with granite to order.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Stevens, Boston.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Oceanus, Cole, Boston.

Schr. Lucy C. Smith, Phillips, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Buell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. A. Abell, Carr, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. F. Ely, Stokes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Nast, Cummings, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. J. Mindoro, Rankin, Providence.

Schr. Eagle, Atkins, Providence.

Schr. Gust, Martin, Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Burdick, Providence.

Schr. Loon, Tuttle, Providence.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Randall, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.

Schr. Onward, Lovell, Newport.

Schr. Justice, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fly, Gardner, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. G. Warner, Dickerson, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James S. Bayles, Arnold, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles L. Lovering, Luther, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Babcock, Fall River.

Schr. Savannah, Graham, Fall River.

Schr. Louisa, Geer, New-London.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Mott, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. B. Markel, Shropshire, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Richard Law, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. Flower, Selsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Coe, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Annie M. Allen, Conklin, Baltimore.

Schr. P. A. Collins, Lallis, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore.

[illegible]

Schr. James Veldran, Carlisle, Virginia.

[illegible]

Schr. Napoleon, Lyons, Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Ellis, Lane, Alexandria.

[illegible]

Sloop Gordon, Goodale, Powell's Point 4 ds., with melons to order.

[illegible]

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Montana, for Liverpool; Navarino, for Hull, Atlas, for Kingston, &c.; ship Freeman Clark, for San Francisco; [illegible] for Yokohama; [illegible] Josie, for [illegible]; Palos, for Humacao; [illegible] C. Taylor, for Trieste; [illegible]

CAIBARIEN, July 22.—Cld. schr. Curtis Tilton, Somers, New-York.

HAVANA, July 26—Arr. [illegible] New-York [illegible]

MATANZAS, [illegible] New-York [illegible] sugar for [illegible]

PICTOU, [illegible] (Br.,) McL[illegible] Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 27.—Sld. for the United States, [illegible] Oskar II, [illegible] Emery, [illegible] and Meba[illegible] Eystein, [illegible] Arr. out [illegible] Giuseppe [illegible] Arr. out [illegible] N. B. Palmer [illegible] Arr. out [illegible] Jessie Gilbert [illegible] Leavitt [illegible] The bark [illegible] put into St. [illegible] dition.

QUEENSTOWN, July 27.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, [illegible] from New-York July 17, arr. here at 5:30 this morning.

The Cunard [illegible] from Boston [illegible] this morning.

MOVILLE, July 27.—The Allan Line steam-ship [illegible]matian, [illegible] 16th, for [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—[illegible] Spain, [illegible] port, arr. off Fastnet at 11 A. M. to-day.

A Toilet Luxury.

LUNDBORG'S

California

WATER.

A Seasonable Requisite for the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath, Tourists and Country Sojourners. Fragrant and Refreshing. A Delightful Substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum.

Large Bottles, 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

PATENT

Baby Carriages,

Wholesale and Retail.

A large stock to supply the trade. Carriages exchanged & repaired.

CRANDALL & CO., M'frs.,

No. 569 3d Av., New-York.

EXAMINE THE NEW-ENGLAND SASH LOCK. [illegible] RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING Co.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours 8 to 3.